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The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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THE
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LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

ate of ailing. 9 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
th Nov.	GOSAVA	16610	.....	...
ch "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	...
th "	MALTA	10,883	.....	...
th "	SALSETTE	16000	MACEDONIA	10,018
th Dec.	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	8056
th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	7569
1910				
3rd Jany.	HUMAIAVA	6898	.....	...
th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10609
th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10810
st "	DELHI	8090	.....	...
th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTEN	9921
th "	INDIA	7951	.....	...
th "	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
th "	CALEDONIA	7588	.....	...
March	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
"	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
"	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
"	ARCADIA	7006	.....	...
"	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
April	MACEDONIA	10819	.....	...
"	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
"	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	8363
"	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
"	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10609
May	CALEDONIA	7588	.....	...
"	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
"	PERSIA	7951	.....	...

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

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Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH 1910, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL RATES.

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Steamer.	N.R.	Leading Ports.
"Harleyian"	3069	November ... Baltimore
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Rs. a.		Rs. a.
1st single....605-0	2nd single....	462-0
1st return....990-0	2nd return	704 0

B. LONDON BY SEA.—

1st single....858-0	2nd single....627-0
1st single....693-0	2nd single....528-0
1st return....1,387-0	2nd return 940-8
1st return....1,039-8	2nd return 792-0

C. LONDON VIA MARSEILLES.—

1st single....858-0	2nd single....627 0
1st return.... 1,287-0	2nd return 940-0

D. LONDON VIA GENOA.—

1st single....694-8	2nd single....451-0
1st return....1,089-0	2nd return 707-0

E. LONDON VIA TRIESTE.—

1st single....760-0	2nd single....535-0
1st return.... 1,263-0	2nd return 832-0

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1st single....400-0 and 420-0

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	Rs.
Berths in general Cabin	216
,, ,, 4 Berth Cabin	225
,, ,, 2 Berth Cabin	240

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock c. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
LINGA	2,171	Mon. 8th Nov.	11 a. m.	P.D. & C.M.*
KOLA	1,205	Thur. 11th Nov.	9 a. m.	C Mandvi
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 19th Nov.	6 a. m.	Direct †

* Perebunder, Dwarka and C. Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons, on Thursday, 11th Nov. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomerra, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on Monday, 8th Nov. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,369 tons, sailing on or about the 6th Nov.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

4th November, 1909.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Date.
CASTALIA	6338	J. Hamilton	10th Nov. 1909.
ELYSIA	6363	A. Haig	27th Nov. 1909.
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	6th Dec. 1909
OLYMPIA	5121	A. Tait	21st Dec. 1909.
CIRCASSIA	6716	O. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	7th Jan. 1910.
SCINDIA	5104	Wm. Kelso	18th Jan. 1910.
CASTALIA	6338	J. Hamilton	11th Feb. 1910.

HOMEWARD SEASON.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leaves Bombay.
ELYSIA	6363	A. Haig	25th Feb. 1910.
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	10th March ,,
OLYMPIA	5121	A. Tait	24th ,,
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	12th April ,,
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd ,,
CASTALIA	6338	J. Hamilton	8th May ,,
ELYSIA	6363	A. Haig	22nd ,,

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line Steamers:—

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413
Bombay to Portsaid	446
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool	605
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles	653
Bombay to New York	808
Bombay to Suez and back	827
Bombay to Portsaid and back	677
Bombay to Liverpool and back	990
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	1,038
Bombay to New York and back	1,340

The Advertised Rates to Portsaid include a Free Pass between Portsaid and Cairo.

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

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Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

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For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned,

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct
FOR BRINDISI and VENICE
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels	Tons	Captains	To sail on.
Doc. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Maganzini	15th Nov. 1909
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Mancini	15th Dec. 1909.
Doc. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Maganzini	15th Jany. 1910.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 900*	Rs. 575	

* Inside Cabins, Rs. 660 Single and Rs. 750 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa with the Company's Weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 828; 2nd Class, Rs. 559. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

REDUCED FARES TO NAPLES, GENOA, VENICE, FROM FEBRUARY, 1910.

The abovementioned fares by steamer D. Balduino and R. Rubattino, will be reduced as follows from February next:—

	Single.	Return.
1st Class, Outside Cabins	Rs. 500	Rs. 750
1st Class, Inside Cabin	Rs. 400	Rs. 600
2nd Class	Rs. 350	Rs. 525

Electric fans and light in every cabin free of charge. The usual comfort will be afforded to passengers.

The fares to New York will be:—1st Class, Rs. 703; and 2nd Class, Rs. 524.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Nov. 1909.
CAPRI	6,000	F. Dini	17th Dec. 1909.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Jany 1910

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to —

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DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
* PRASSIDENT	3,469	Jacobsen	... 11th Nov.
* KANZLER	3,009	Ehlers	... 24th ,,
† SOMALI	2,499	Grawe	... 9th Dec.

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.
† Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES,
Agent.

34, Madow Street, Bombay, 4th November, 1909.

SHIPPING.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
SALAZIE	4,147	Maguen	25th Nov. 1909
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	2nd Dec. ,,
AUSTRALIEN	6,865	Riquier	30th Jan. 1910
CALEDONIEN	4,140	X	17th Feb. ,,
DUMBEA	5,636	Rebufat	17th Mar. ,,
ARMAND BEHIC	6,325	Guionnet	14th Apr. ,,
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	12th May ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains:	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	6,865	Riquier	6th Nov, 1909,
CALEDONIEN	4,139	X	3rd Dec, ,,

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
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CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,900 600

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2, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.
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Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Karachi	Klang (F. M. States.)	Saigon
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor (Do.)	Shanghai
Madras	Bangkok	Tientsin
Rangoon	Batavia	Hankow
Colombo	Sourabaya	Yokohama
Penang	Manilla	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak)	Cebu (Philippines)	New York
Ipoh (Perak),		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

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INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

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Reserved Fund and Undivided Profits ...	...Gold	$3,631,273·75

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F. H. SUTTON, Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
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THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 1,75,000

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SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
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The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.

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INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

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The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

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Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

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OFFICES AND WORKS
Covering over 16,000 Square Yards.
Bellasis Road, Byculla, BOMBAY.

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WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, wrong over-work, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally suitable for the students and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with distrust though—would make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that sacrifice and abortion, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 12s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

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Case of 50 large bottles	...	...	...	Rs. 31-12
1 Dozen bottles	...	...	...	Rs. 8-8

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

Largest Importers of and - - Dealers in:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit of Turpentine.
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands:—

Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° ,, ,,
Monkey 125° ,, ,,
Elephant in tins and bulk.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

FOR SALE.

A NEW "RONEO" COPIER, in thorough working order. Half a dozen copies can be taken at a time. Terms Moderate.
For particulars apply to
THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Gazette," Ld.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "ISCHIA," from HONGKONG and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL on the 4th inst. and are requested to take immediate delivery of their cargo landed at Victoria Dock, No. 6 Shed.
All claims for damages, etc., are to be presented and adjusted before the departure of the steamer on the 17th instant, otherwise they will not be entertained under any circumstances.
D. OLIVA,
Ag. Agent, Rubattino S. N. Co.
No. 59, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will BE CLOSED on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 11th and 12th instant, those days being Public Holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 4th November, 1909.

MESSRS. R SCOTT & COMPANY, of BOMBAY, have much pleasure in informing their numerous constituents that they have now secured the services of Mr. W. St. J. F. McCARTNEY, M. R. C. V. S., from Ireland, who has much skill in the science and practice of Veterinary Surgery and medicine and large experience in the selection of Horses. He has now taken charge of our Veterinary Department, and hopes to give every satisfaction to all our clients.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of OILS, WASTE and TALLOW, on the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, separately, during the 12 months ending 31st December, 1910.
2. Forms of Tenders (which also contain the specifications and conditions on which Tenders will be considered and the Contract let) can be had on payment of Rupee 1 each from the Superintendent of Stores, Perambur, who will also furnish any further information that may be required.
3. Tenders should be submitted in sealed covers to reach the Agent, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, Royapuram, Madras, by 4-30 p.m., on THURSDAY, the 25th November, 1909. Covers should be marked on the outside "Tenders for the Supply of Oils, Waste and Tallow, on the Broad Gauge or Metre Gauge Section," as the case may be.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of MISCELLANEOUS STORES, on the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, separately, during the 12 months ending 31st December, 1910.
2. Forms of Tenders (which also contain the specifications and conditions on which tenders will be considered and the contracts let) can be had on payment of Rupee 1 each, from the Superintendent of Stores, Perambur, who will also furnish any further information that may be required.
3. Tenders should be submitted in sealed covers to reach the Agent, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, Royapuram, Madras, by 4-30 p.m., on MONDAY, the 29th November, 1909. Covers should be marked on the outside "Tender for the Supply of Miscellaneous Stores, on the Broad Gauge or Metre Gauge Section", as the case may be.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 26 of 1908.
Petition for Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of the property and credits of BAI KESSERBAI, widow of KARSONDAS UKA, late of Bombay, Brahimin, Hindu Inhabitant, deceased.

DANIEL CHAMIER, Esquire, of Bombay, European Inhabitant, residing at Fort, Bombay, the Acting Administrator General of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
BAI JAYABAI, wife of LALJI NARAYEN, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, and cousin of Dharamsey Ghellaram, a minor, under the age of 18 years, residing at Vad Gadi, without the Fort, appointed by the guardian by Chamber Order, dated the 7th day of September, 1908 ..... Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a warrant of sale of immoveable property, dated the 29th day of September, 1909, the Sheriff has been directed TO SELL by Public Auction, at the instance of the Plaintiff above-named, all the right, title and interest of the deceased Kesserbai, widow of Karsondas Uka, in the following property.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at Parel, on the North side of the Bhoiwada Cross Road, in the registration Subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 249 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New Nos. 1 D 16862, E/16862 and D1/16862, New Survey Nos. 7B/2049 and 7A/2049, Old Survey No. 7, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under F ward Nos. 957 (4), 957 (5), Street No. 317C, Bhoiwada Cross Road and bounded on the North and East by the ground of Dadoo Kanoo Thacker, on the South by the Bhoidwada Cross Road, and on the West by the ground of Hargowandas Bhukhandas.
Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same), that they should on or before the 25th day of November, 1909, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 25th day of October, 1909.
J. D. KANGA,
Ag. Assistant Commissioner.

NOTICE.

WANTED a First Class MARINE (Board of Trade certificated) ENGINEER, as Dredge Master, on Rs. 300 per mensem, rising by annual increments of Rs. 10, to Rs. 400 per mensem, for approved service on the Temporary Establishment, conditions one month's notice on either side.
The duties to be performed are the dredging in the river Indus or canal mouths in any part of Sind at any time of the year. When not on dredging work the dredge master will be required to duty under the Assistant Engineer at Kotri in connection with repairs to the Indus River Commission's steamers, docking and undocking vessels, etc.
To stand the exposure while dredging and the hot weather in Sind it is necessary that the applicant shall be of robust constitution and sober habits. Limit age of 35 years.
He must also be capable of managing the Mechanics, stokers, and crew under his command.
Preference will be given to those with previous experience of sand pump dredging.
Applications stating age, with copies of certificates of previous service should reach the Undersigned, not later than the 1st December, 1909, at Karachi (Sind).
H. F. BEALE,
Superintending Engineer,
Indus River Commission.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPS.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

FOR SALE.

TWO PAPER-CUTTING MACHINES IN QUITE GOOD CONDITION.

TWO CUTTING MACHINES of well-known makers, Hugh and Kimber, are FOR SALE. Both are in very good condition. The Large one is 34 inches wide, and has 2 extra Knives. The Small one is 21 inches wide, and has with it 1 extra Knife. Both the Machines can be seen in working order, by applying sharp to the GENERAL MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

BARSI LIGHT RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the erection complete of NEW ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES, at Barsi Junction, for the above Company, at an estimated cost of about Rs. 50,000.
Plans and quantities may be inspected at the Chief Engineer's Office, Barsi Town, on application any day between the hours of 10 and 2.
Tenders to be sent under sealed cover to THE AGENT, Barsi Town, who however does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN FOR Rs. 45 LAKHS REPAYABLE IN THIRTY YEARS.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED UPTO 1 P.M. ON MONDAY, THE 15TH NOVEMBER, 1909.

IN accordance with the provisions of section 18 of the Calcutta Port Act 1890, and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, by an order No. 96 Marine, dated the 25th October, 1909, and published in the "Calcutta Gazette," on the 27th October, 1909, has been pleased to authorise the Commissioners of the Port of Calcutta to raise a Debenture Loan of Rs. 45 lakhs for the carrying out of the purposes of the Act. Such Loan and the interest thereon will be a first charge on the properties which are now vested or which may hereafter be vested in the Commissioners and on the tolls, dues, rates, rents, and charges leviable under the Act.
The Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 100 each or multiples of Rs. 100 as may be required, made payable to order and carrying interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum payable, half yearly on the 1st day of June and the 1st day of December, at the Bank of Bengal, upon presentation of the Debentures. The first payment of interest will be made on the 1st June, 1910. The Loan will be repayable in 30 years, and provision will be made for a sinking fund for such amount invested half yearly as will be sufficient to liquidate the Loan in 30 years.
Two per cent. of the amount tendered must be deposited on application either into the Bank of Bengal, Head Office or branches, to credit of the Commissioners, or in the Commissioners' office, 3 per cent on allotment and the balance 95 per cent on or before the 31st day of December, 1909. Interest will accrue on any sums paid from the date of the payment of the same at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. The deposit of 2 per cent. on application will be returned (without interest) if no allotment is made and it and the further deposit of 3 per cent. on allotment will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up by the 31st December, 1909.
Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Calcutta Port Trust, at the Commissioners' office in Koila Ghat Street, up to 1 o'clock p. m., on MONDAY, the 15th November, 1909, accompanied by a receipt from the Bank of Bengal or the Chief Accountant to the Commissioners for the sum to be deposited on application. A separate tender should be made for each allotment.
Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, at whose office, a form of the Debenture to be issued can be seen.
The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.
F. G. DUMAYNE,
Vice-Chairman.
2nd November, 1909.

FORM OF APPLICATION.
FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN FOR Rs. 45 LAKHS REPAYABLE IN THIRTY YEARS.

To,
THE SECRETARY,
To the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta
I the undersigned hereby apply for——
We
Debentures of Rs.——each of the above issue in the terms of the advertisement published by you, dated the——, 1909, and I
We
send herewith a receipt for Rs.——being 2 per cent. deposit* on the par value of the Debentures, and I undertake to accept the same or any less
We
number the Commissioners may allot to me and to
us
make the full payment in respect thereof to the Bank of Bengal on or before the——day of——1909.
The amount I undertake to pay for these Debentures is Rs.——per cent.
We
Signature——
Address——
Dated——1909.
*The deposit may also be sent with the Tender in half currency notes.

MALARIA.

NEMESIS AGUE SPECIFIC,

is a rational Remedy for Ague, Malarial, Bilious, Plague and other Fevers. A General Bitter Tonic, and Heart Stimulent. Per bottle, Re. 1.

CHOLERA.

"ZAM-ZAM."

A wonder of the Age. The Family Remedy. Instantaneous cure for Cholera, Colic, Cramp, Dyspepsia, Griping.
☞ See the Trade-mark of a Wading Bird. Per bottle—Ans. 8 and Ans. 14.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, SHAIKH MEMON STREET,
BOMBAY.

WANTED.

WANTED a qualified survey NIMTANDAR, with thorough knowledge of classifications of lands and assessment work. Pay Rs. 75, rising to Rs. 100 by five annual instalments. Horse allowance Rs. 15. Applications, with testimonials, stating age, caste and details of previous service, should reach the office of the Revenue Commissioner, Bhavnagar State, before 20th November, 1909.
Bhavnagar, 23rd October, 1909.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenses will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE
EXCELSIOR CINEMOTOGRAPH.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
THE
PREMIER ENTERTAINMENT
OF BOMBAY.
THE LATEST CATCH-PHRASE,
"SEE YOU AT THE EXCELSIOR."
PICTURES TO AMUSE YOU.
PICTURES TO INSTRUCT YOU.
THE EVENTS OF THE WORLD
Placed before you nightly.
In our opening programme we are showing Latham's second attempt to fly the Channel. View of Bombay taken specially for the Excelsior. Come and see yourself.
A place to spend a pleasant hour after dinner in the dainty al-fresco gardens together with delightful music by a popular band.
OUR PICTURES
are absolutely
FREE FROM FICKERING.
THOUSANDS OF FEET OF NEW FILMS.
THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY,
7 to 8. 8-30 to 9-50. 10 to 11 P. M.
SATURDAY, SPECIAL LATE SHOW.
11-15 to 12-15 P.M.
TO-MORROW,
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
ADMISSION AS USUAL.
NOTE OUR NEW LOCATION,
Next to Municipal Buildings, Bori Bunder.

SKATING RINK.

OPENING SESSION,
SATURDAY, NOV. 6TH,
At 9-30 P. M.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£	1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	£	800,000
RESERVE FUND.....	£	750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cawnpore	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Chittagong,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy,	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realizing Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
Post Box No. 141. J. BLACK,
BOMBAY. Ag. Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen	24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	,,	15,900,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Eyojun Port
Changchung	Lyons	Arthur
Dairen (Dairy)	Fengtien Mukden	Peking
Hankow	Nagasaki	San Francisco
Honolulu	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hongkong	New York	Tiehling
Kobe	Osaka	Tientsin
London		Tokyo

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank; Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.
BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.
K. KODAMA.
BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings Manager,
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
MOTILAL'S MANSIONS, Hummum St., BOMBAY.
BRANCHES:
MUMBADEVI,
AHMEDABAD.
CAPITAL Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS will be opened from the 1st of September, 1909, and interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.
JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.
RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.
REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables, Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners serve till late hours.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Prices Current, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange, List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10; Single Copy, Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin, Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every Box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

DO YOU WANT A FLAT, BUNGALOW OR OFFICE? We can suit you at once. Ours is a reliable European Agency.—LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED by Supervisor with experience in P. W. D. and Railways. Apply to W. G., care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 1/16ds from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 1. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE.—COMMENCING MONDAY, 1st November only, for 10 days CALLIAN MOTEE and Co., opposite G. T. Hospital Bombay.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. F. Parekh Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HOUSE FOR SALE—AT BANGALORE, A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose boxes arranged and built in the English style located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No 356, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2 Green Street, Fort.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. E. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out of order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is considered they are best in the World.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Re. 1 must be paid in advance.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete resume of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available, 8 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year

RAILWAY GUIDE.—Copies of the Indian Travellers' Railway Guide, with coloured Railway Map, duly corrected, are issued on the 1st of each month and may be had at Messrs. Wheeler and Co.'s Bookstalls on the principal Railway Station Platforms or at the "Bombay Gazette" Office Price 8 annas.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY, By James' Douglas, Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 402, care "Bombay Gazette" Office

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 18A., Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street Fort behind the Bank of Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 5, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED.—ENGLISH NURSE. Apply with Testimonials and salary required to Mrs. HOME, Satara.

WHERE TO STORE YOUR THINGS? with LUARD HARRINGTON and Co., the reliable European Agency for domestic wants, 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED.
HUGHES TOWN ROAD,
(Near the Station),
SECUNDERABAD.
THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.
The Sisters Feed, Nurse, and Clothe their Poor and attend to all their wants.
☞ The Home is supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.
THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY,
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
LAYS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. F. Parikh. Rs. 6
"Apply The BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

MOTOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements in this Column, not exceeding one inch, will be inserted on payment of Re. 1 per insertion. "Pro rata" for extra space occupied.
Replies will be sent to all Advertisers Free.

THE GENERAL ENGINEERING CO.

Begs to inform the Public that they have the following SECOND-HAND CARS FOR SALE:—

	Rs.
De DION.—6 H.P., 3 seats...	1,000
Do. —9 H.P., 4 seats	2,600
WOLSELEY.—8 H.P., 4 seats	1,700
Do. —12-14 H.P., 7 seats...	For offers.
ORLEANS.—15 H.P., 5 seats	3,400
HORBICK.—14-16 H.P., 4 seats	3,500
PANHARD.—15 H.P., 5 seats	3,400
BIANCHI.—25-30 H.P., 5 seats	5,000
De. DION.—9 H.P., 4 seats...	2,100
REO—18 H.P., 5 seats	For offers.
BEAUFORT—8 H.P., 3 seats	2,100

All above Cars complete with hood, lamps, etc.

WANTED Two Small Run-about Cars.

They will also undertake REPAIRS to any type of Cars, and have fitted up a workshop with the best modern Machinery for that purpose.

Training of men as chauffeurs a speciallity.

CARS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

THE GENERAL ENGINEERING CO.,
1 BRITISH HOTEL LANE, APOLLO STREET
(Opposite Lipton's).

BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) .....Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 27,50,000
HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa
CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.
BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted
RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.
E. E. SAVI,
Acting Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.
HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS .....£ 350,000
HEAD OFFICE:
43, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch, HOWRAH (Calcutta), MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at the Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and dividends when due.
JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

Established over a Century.
GOLD & CO.,
Birmingham, ENGLAND.
MANUFACTURERS OF
PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES
Telegraphic Address: "HINGES BIRMINGHAM."
Telephone No. 1878.

Specify "GOLD & CO." on all Indents sent through Shippers.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 1, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

Under instructions from Mr. Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed Patel, the mortgagee in possession, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will put up for sale by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 6th day of November, 1909, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Syed Sirdar Ali Khan, the following very valuable jewellery:
1 sapphire ring set with 10 diamonds.
1 large dropped pearl pin.
1 large emerald ring.
1 loose pearl.
2 bunches of pearls containing 19 strings, about 80 chaws.
1 opal ring set with diamonds.
1 cat's eye ring set with diamonds.
1 turquoise ring set with diamonds.
1 pair diamond karanfuls with pearl strings and pearl drops.
1 pair diamond chand-bowlis with pearl pendants.
1 pair diamond chakris with pearl pendants.
1 diamond tika with 3 strings of pearls.
1 diamond jugtis with 10 strings of pearls.
1 pair sidimili with 3 pearl strings each.
1 diamond tavij with 2 strings of pearls.
1 mirza beperwa with 10 strings of pearls with jewel pendants.
1 pair diamond laraaiy with 14 strings of pearls and emerald pendants.
2 gold hunting watches.
The above is on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms in Bank Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piecegoods and the following:—
Furniture such as marble-topped large and small mirror back chiffonieres, dining, dressing and washhand tables, Remington typewriter, copying press, books, large Indian carpets, iron safes, Mahogany square piano, by Soundy and Co., glass show cases and cupboard, large size harmonium, Cottage piano by Strauss.
A collection of 50 handsome pictures in rich gilt frames, suitable for hall decoration.
By order of Messrs. Jitta Amichand & Co. and on account and at the risk of Mr. Chas. R. Popplewell—9 folding boats, suitable for Dubashes.
At 4 p.m.
By order of R. D. Sethna, Esquire, the Receiver in suit No. 786 of 1909 Laljee Thakersey and Co., vs. Tricumdas Dwarkadas and others.
1 large silver race cup (Cooch Behar) about 400 tolas.
1 large silver race cup (Byculla Club) about 280 tolas.
1 large silver race cup (Aga Khan) about 500 tolas.
At 3 p.m.
Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 rubber-tyred vis a-vis.
By order of R. D. Sethna, Esquire, the Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate of Pestonji Framji Talati.
1 steel rubber-tyred wheel C spring victoria with grey horse and harness.

On TUESDAY the 9th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill (opposite the Dareal Mahel) the valuable and neat French-polished teakwood and blackwood dining-room, drawingroom, office, and bedroom furniture, rich crockery ware, and glass ware, full sized Mahogany slate billiard table by Roberts with balls, cues, lamp, etc., rich toned eboinized grand piano by Bluthner, gas chandeliers, wall and standing lamps, rubber-tyred vis-a vis with a strong grey waler and harness, milch goats, etc., the property of Messrs. C. Jost and J. Lehnhart.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

SALE ON WEDNESDAY, 10th NOVEMBER.

On WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 2-30 P. m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Wodehouse Road, (Lower Colaba), behind the Tramway Stables, the valuable and neat teakwood and blackwood dining, drawing, office and bedroom furniture of the latest design, such as dining table and chairs, sideboard, dumbwaiter, marble and tiled topped tables and teapoys, drawingroom suit of sofas and chairs of 10 pieces, lined velvet, corner and side cabinets, lady's and gent's writing tables, single and double iron bedsteads, single and double mirros, almiras, zoonda almira (separable into four pieces), cheval glass, clothe and gown press, iron framed cottage piano, especially made for Indian climate in good order, year winding clock under glass dome, crockery, glass ware, best plated ware, Chubb's safe on stand with 12 keys, majolica jardiniers and table ornaments, carpets, windproof table and hanging lamps, garden pots, etc., the property of G. W. Adamson, Esq., and others.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF STOCK—in—trade of Undertaker and Sculptor.
Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esquire, the Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Ernest Augustus Martin, insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Bellasis Road, opposite the Byculla Club, on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p. m. (S. T.) the following Undertaker's materials such as three hurses, pieces of grey and white marbles, Bombay stores, teak and dealwood coffin furnitnre, artificial wreaths in glass-domes, cupboards, tables, chairs, copying press, etc.
The above is on view.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 5th November, 1909.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21 MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, etc., at 1, Carnegie Road, Marine Lines.
MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE AND CO., will, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 6th day of November 1909, at 2-30 p.m (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at his residence at 1 Carnegie Road, Marine Lines, the valuable furniture by Wimbridge, Roberts and others, and other property of Captain H. E. P. Nash (Royal Scots), consisting of drawingroom suite of 10 pieces silk-lined chesterfield sofas, cabinets, marble-top tables and teapoys, occasional chairs, chiffoniers, one ebonized upright Piano by S. Rose and Co., Singapore cane chairs, dining table, (sliding) large sideboard, cloth and hanging presses, almyrah, chest of drawers, old black-wood wardrobe, iron and brass bedsteads, marble top washhand tables, revolving top office table, bookcase, typewriter, old China vases, old bronze vases, marble clocks, English Jardiniers with brass pots and table, and wall ornament figures, Persian carpets, lamps, rich crockery and glassware, plateware, refrigerator, medicine chest, bead chicks, a collection of books, plants, utensils, etc.
The goods are on view. Catalogues may be obtained from the Auctioneers or the sale premises.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, situate at Delisle Road, opposite the Khatao Makuji Mills, Byculla.
Under instructions from and by the order of Mr. Rustomji Jeh

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 11, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.).

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in very good order.
1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 pair of Bangoon Pegus, iron grey colour, young, used singly as well as in pair, thoroughly quiet, strong, hard working and a set of double harness.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR-CARS.

Under instructions from the trustees of the late Mr. Mahomed Haji Saboo Siddick, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises of the Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency, of York Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, the following valuable Motor-cars, the property of late Mr. Mahomed Haji Saboo Siddick:—

I. One 40 h.p. 4 cylinder Fiat Car, with 5 seated double Phaeton Touring Body, Magneto Ignition, Jane Cart Hood, a pair of side Lamps, a Tail Lamp, a pair of Acetylene Head Lights, Stepney wheel with tyre and tube, complete set of tools, etc.

II. One 18-24 h.p. 4 cylinder Siddeley Car with 5 seated double Phaeton Body, Battery and Magneto, Ignition, Cape, Cart Hood, Folding Glass Screen, Stepney wheel with tyre and tube, a pair of Side Lamps, a Tail Lamp, a pair of Acetylene Head Lights, a Horn, complete set of tools, etc.

III. One 10-12 h.p. 2 cylinder Siddeley Car with 5 seated double Phaeton side entrance body, accumulator Ignition, Cape, Cart Hood, a pair of Side Lamps, a Tail Lamp, a Horn, Stepney wheel with tyre and tube, complete set of tools, etc.

The cars have been thoroughly overhauled and revarnished and such of the tyres as were worn out have been replaced so that the cars are now in thorough working order with all Tyres, Tubes, etc., in sound condition.

The property is on view on the premises of the Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency and will be sold to the highest bidders; but private offers will be considered prior to the date of Auction from intending purchasers who can try the cars by previous appointments.

The cars have been in use for not more than a year and are in every respect in perfect order and condition.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES at Haines Road, Worlee.

Under instructions from Bhagwandas Waljí, Esquire the Liquidator of the Albion Spinning and Weaving Co., Limited, which is now being voluntarily wound up, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will, on MONDAY, the 6th day of December, 1909, at 4 p. m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, all and singular, the freehold land and hereditaments described in the Schedule hereto,

SCHEDULE.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground together with the messuages, hereditaments, premises, huts and erections standing thereon, situate and being on the east side of Haines Road, Worlee, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 598 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 247,249, 268,271,249, and New Nos. B/12234, 12237 and Old Survey No. and New Survey No. 2/3147, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under G. Ward No. 1076(1) and Street No. 81, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east and south by the property of Rajbhoy Vishram, partly by the property of Nizamuddan bin Mahomed Ebrahim Panday and partly by the property of Arab Heptoolla Mulla Abdul Hoseín, on or towards the west partly by the property of Salebhoy Heptoolla, partly by the property of Joomabhoy Damji; partly by the property of Nizamuddin bin Mahomed Ibrahim Panday, partly by the property of Arab Heptoolla Mulla Abdul Hoosein, and partly by the said Haines Road, and on or towards the north partly by a Govan or a public passage and water course and partly by the property of the said Salebhoy Heptoolla and partly by the property of the said Arab Heptoolla Mulla Abdul Hoosein.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of Foras land together with the messuages, tenements, premises, huts, and erections standing thereon, and situate lying and being on the East side of the said Haines Road, Worlee, without the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring about 24,763 Square yards, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 222, 238, New Nos. 12/202, 12/82, and New Survey Nos. 1/3139, 2/3139, 1-2/3139, and by the Assessor and Collector Municipal Rates and Taxes in Ward No. 1094, Street No. 98, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by marshy land of the Bombay Improvement Trust, on or towards the west partly by a public Govan or passage and water course and partly by the land of Harichand Dhanajee, on or towards the north partly by the land of the Bombay Improvement Trust, partly by the land of the Tricumdas Mills and partly by the property of Harichand Dhanaji, and on or towards the south by the land of Salebhoy Heptoolla.

Thirdly.—All those pieces or parcels of Foras land or ground situate, lying and being at Haines Road, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 44000 Square yards or thereabouts, assessed in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 221,235,268,270, New No. 12161, New Survey No. 2311/3, Collector's Old Nos. 222,235,268,270, New No. A/12161, New Survey No. 1A/3149, Collector's Old No. 238, New No. 12208, New Survey No. 1/3140, Collector's Old Nos. 222,236 235, New Nos. 4 A/12164, A/12220 A/12799, A/12819, New Survey No. 1/3148, and assessed in the books of the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward G. Ward Nos. 1078 (1), 1078 (2), 1093 (1), 1093 (2), Street Nos. 58A, 833,97,97A, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Rahoji Hirabi and a water passage, on or towards the west part of Haines Road, and the proprrty of a Memon, on or towards the south by a water passage and the property of Jumma Damji, and on or towards the north by the property of Vishwanath Dhakji at present belonging to H. Gill, and partly by the property of Atmaram Damodar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Daphtary, Ferreira and Divan, Solicitors, for the Liquidator, or to the undersigned, after the 15th day of November, 1909.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 5th November, 1909.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL. FACING THE SEA. FORT, BOMBAY.

You want Beautiful Teeth

—for health's sake, for beauty's sake. It is quite easy to have pure white and beatiful teeth; to keep them in perfect condition; arrest decay.

All you require is a good brush and

Rowland's Odonto

"For Your Teeth."

It thoroughly cleanses the teeth and leaves a delightful fragrance in the mouth. It contains no grit.

Buy it because it's best. 2/9 at your own Chemists, Rowland and Sons, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, 3RD NOV. 09.] [BOMBAY, 4TH NOV. 09.

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Plus.	Minus
2½ per cent.	Consols... ...	82 3/4		1/8
3 do.	Rentes	99	un chgd	
2½ do.	Sterling Loan ...	97 1/2	un chgd	
3½ do.	Govt Securities,...	82 7/8	un chgd	
Bar Silver in London ...		23 3/16		1/16
do.	do. 2 months' hence	23 5/16		1/16
Silver in New York		50 3/8	1/8	
Exchange on London at Paris...		25·21		1
do.	do. do. Berlin,...	20·47 1/2	un chgd	
do.	do. do. New York.	4·87 1/4	un chgd	
Discount Bank of England Rate,		5	Since 21st Oct,	
do	Short London Bills 3 months' sight.	4 5/8	1/8	
do.	Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight,...	4 1/8	un chgd	
do.	3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	5 1/8	un chgd	
do.	6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5 1/2	1/4	
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...		4 5/8	un chgd	
do.	7-day Market Loans...	4 3/4		1/8
Bar Gold (per oz.).....		77/9	un chgd	

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate). Is. 3 7-8d. unchgd.
Closing Tone of Silver—Dull.

London, Nov. 28.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 40,00,000,

Rs. 14,50,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 21,90,000 were allotted to Bombay.
Rs. 3,50,000 were allotted to Madras.

Rs. 40,00,000

Tenders on Calcutta at Is. 4 1-32d. (Min. Rate) Received 32 per cent. above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay at Is. 4 1-32d. (Min. Rate) Received 32 per cent. above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay, 16·18.
Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale .....Rs. 80,00,000
Amount to be allotted next week .....Rs. 40,00,000

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL:—
Spots ... ... Moderate demand, steady.
Futures ... ... Quiet.
East Indian ... ... Quiet.
Manchester ... ... Steady.
Total Sales 7,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 1,000
Imports 6,000
Mid-American ... ...7·95+01
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 11 15-16 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices:—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
7·66	7·66	7·68	7·70
—12	—13	—13	—13

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
7·72	7·74	7·77	7·77	7·77
—14	—13	—12	—12	—11

New York:—
Receipts at U. S. Ports ... ... 58,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ... ... 69,000 „
Exports to Great Britain ... 4,000 „
Do to Continent ... ... 22,000 „
Spot Cotton—15·20+10
Futures—Month of Dec. 14·97+12 } Declined early owing to longs unloading and advanced later on commission house buying.
Do. do. March 14·24+19 }
New Orleans:—
Spot Cotton—14 11-16 unchgd.
Futures—Month of Dec. 14·94—05
Do. do. Mar. 15·31—06
Closing Tone of Spot—Steady.

WHEAT.

Tone of Wheat.—Quiet.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe.—62lbs.—33 3-4—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers—Dull.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian.—37 3-4—Dec.-Jan.—Sellers—Quiet.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—
Yellow Gujrat, per 416 lbs., 85 per cent. ex-ship—45 1-2—Nov.-Dec.—Dunkirk—Done.
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs., 85 per cent. ex-ship—44 3-4 Nov.-Dec.—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore—42 3-8—Nov.-Dec—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed—Easier.
Linseed:—
Bombay, per 416lbs., ex-ship—59 3-4—Nov.-Dec.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone of Linseed.—Dull.
Linseed Argentine La Plata 53 1-2—Nov.-Dec.—H.A. & D.—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE:—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 8 1-4 unchgd.
SUGAR:—
German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 14s. 3d.
Months of Shipment—Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar.—Quiet.
Rubber:—
Para Rubber—8s. 10½.—Nominal value.
Beef and Mutton Tallow:—
Finest Australian Beef Tallow ... ... 35s.
„ „ Mutton Tallow ... ... 36s.
General tone of Tallow Auction ... ... Strong.
Arrivals:—
"Rotenfels."

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [4TH NOV. 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
2 Boxes Gold Bullions	Rs. 1,15,209	London	Mercantile Bank
1 Box Soys ...	8,010	Muscat	
4 Bundles Rupees	8,000	Busreh	M Mackenzie & Co
1 Bundle Rupees	1,000	Dwarka	
1 Bundle Rupees	1,750	Abass	
2 Bundles Rupees	3,500	Debai	

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 2nd November, 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
B. I. P. Railway.....	21	27,870
B. B. & C. I. Railway	106	1,31,353

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates:—
Bank of England... 5 per cent. from 21st Oct.
Bank of Bengal ... 4 per cent. „ 30th Sept.
Bank of Bombay... 4 per cent. „ 4th Nov.
Bank of Madras ... 4 per cent. „ 20th July.

Money:—
The Bank of Bombay has to-day raised its official rate to 4 per cent. The Bank of Bengal balances is Rs. 37 lakhs up.

Exchange:—
The market has remained steady to-day after the Council Bill allotment. All banks quote 1/4 for telegraphic but, with business, probably better can be done. The enquiry for remittance is trifling. Credits are also scarce but most banks refuse to buy under Is. 4 5-16d. 3 months' sight. For the most possibly Is. 4 9-32d. could be done to a small extent. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	Is. 4d.
Demand Draft	Is. 4d. 1-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight	Is. 4 5-16d.
Do 6 months' sight ...	Is. 4 7-16d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	171
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	139 1-2
Hongkong—30 days' sight,...	127 3-4
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	170 1-2

Government Paper:—
This market has been quiet but steady, opening at 94 7-16 for cash and 94 3-16 for the settlement and closes unchanged. Only a small business has been reported. Calcutta rates are unchanged at 94 3-8 ready and 94 1-4 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote:—

Cash	... ...	Rs.	94-7
1st Settlement	... ...	„	94-3

Bullion:—
On Wednesday the price of Bar Silver in London fell, 1-16 to 23 3-16 ready and 23 5-16 for two months' delivery. New York, on the other hand, being 1-8 up at 50 3-8. Locally the market has been steady at about 58 3-8 ex duty and with some business reported. Forward rates are as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	2	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	1	6
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Shell Sovereigns	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver as Duty—Ready	58	6	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	58	10	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement	58	14	0

COTTON.

Market Report:—
The market has an easier tone on opening this morning and the enquiry showed a falling off in many places. There has only been a very moderate enquiry during the day; and prices have given way closing as under.
In ready cotton there has been a moderate enquiry and prices are fairly steady.

QUOTATIONS:—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	...308·9	Mar. 1910.
Good M. G. Broach ...	...284	„ „
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti	...271	Jan. „ 1910.
Fine M.G. Damangaum-Pulgaon	260	„ „
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	...258·7	„ „
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	...266·7	„ „
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	...244	„ „
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	...235	„ „
Fine M. G. Khandeish	...245	„ „
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	...232	„ „
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	...234	Dec. 1909.
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	...244	Nov. 1909.
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	...212	Jan. 1910.
Good Westerns ...	...274	Apl-May „
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	...284	„ „

Liverpool Opener:—

Opening Tone ...	...	...	Steady.
Estimated Sales	...	...	7,000 bales.
Total Imports ...	...	...	30,000 „

Future Delivery Prices:—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
7·73	7·73	7·74	7·78
+07	+07	+06	+08

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May.-June	June.-July	July.-Aug
7·78	7·81	7·84	7·84	7·84
+06	+07	+07	+07	+07

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed:—
The market is easier and prices are declining. We quote:—

Ready ...	... ...	Rs.	10 1 6	B.T.
April-May	... ...	„	9 1 6	R.T.

RAPESEED:—
The market is quiet but steady with little doing. We quote:

Ready Brown Cawnpore	...Rs.	6	13 0	B. T.
Ready Yellow „	... „	7	3 0	
Ready Yellow Gujarat	... „	7	6 0	
Brown Delhi, April-May	... „	7	7 0	R. T.

GINGELLYSEED:—

Bold White	Rs.	44	0 0
White Khandeish	„	46	8 0
Black Kutni	„	39	8 0
Red Khandwa...	„	42	8 0
Tone—Steady.			

Poppyseed —
November ... ... Rs. 9 12 0 R. T.
Tone—Firm.

Castorseed:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 33 8 0
November ... ... „ 16 13 0 R. T.
April-May ... ... „ 6 8 0
Tone—Firm.

Cottonseed:—
Dec.-Jan.... ... ... „ 22 8 0
Tone—Steady.

GROUNDNUTS:—
Jan.-Feb. ... ... Rs. 39 8 0
Tone—Firm.

Mowraseed:—
November ... ... Rs. 6 7 0 R. T.
Tone—Firm.

WHEAT:—
The market is quiet but steady as under:—
White Delhi, November .... Rs. 5 14 0 R. T.
White Delhi, April-May — „ 5 7 0

YARNS.

The market is quiet but steady with little doing.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks:—

Bombay	1,490
India	69
Indian Specie	55
Bombay Merchants' Bank ...	11

Mills:—

David ... ... —	415
Kohinoor	727 1-2
Manockji Petit	3,282 1-2

Presses:—

Indian Cotton	140
New Berar	560

Miscellaneous:—

Bamankua Manganese	10
Bombay E. S. & T. O. Ord. Preference.	152 1-2
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000
Bombay Steam Nav. Co. Preference	297 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill	1,137 1-2
Delhi Flour Mill...	131
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	19 1-4
Kohinoor	725

Railways:—

Amritsar-Patti New shares ...	116
Tapti Valley	435

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

Cotton	6,663	bales.
Wheat	10,893	cwts.
Linseed	4,507	„
Rapeseed	90	„
Gingellyseed	9,808	„
Poppyseed...	nil	
Groundnuts	66	„
Castorseed...	7,361	„
Rice	1,695	„
Myrabollams	43	„
Cottonseed...	19,844	„
Mowraseed...	732	„
Gram	648	„
Joowar	126	„
Maize	969	„

KARACHI FREIGHTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
KARACHI, NOVEMBER 4.

The Freight market is dull and business has come to a standstill. The gross receipts of the Mirpur Khas Jhuda feeder (Sind Light Railway) which are now steadily rising are expected to amount to Rs. 27,000 for the second half of the present calendar year.

SIR ARTHUR MITCHELL, K.C.B., has died in his eighty-fourth year at his residence in Edinburgh. Sir Arthur was connected with the Scottish Lunacy Board from its commencent 1857, and became a Commissioner in Lunacy in 1870, retiring in 1895.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

AINSWORTH—October 27, at Lahore, the wife of Major H. Ainsworth, I. M. S., of a daughter.
ALLEN—October 30, at Fairlawn, Cawnpore, the wife of Charles T. Allen, of a daughter.
VENNING—September 29, at Haka, Chin Hills, Burma, the wife of F. E. W. Venning, 31st Punjabis, a daughter.

DEATH.

ROBINSON—October 21, at Srinagar, Miss Ada Robinson, Nursing Sister, Kashmir Mission Hospital.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Byculla Bridge, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, Gh. 40m.; Sun sets, Gh. 4m.; High water, 5-22m, 5-34a.; Low water, 0-29a, 11-22a.
English Mail steamer "Malwa" due to arrive at 5 a.m.
Bombay University Senate.
Taj Mahal Dance, 9-30 p.m.
Bombay Commercial Gymkhana "Dance," Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, next to Municipal Buildings, Bori Bunder.

Maxim: "It is good to know much, but better to make good use of what you know."

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Saturday, November 6.—Bombay Golf week. Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, Band, 116th Mahrattas, at 6 p.m. Bombay Gas Company, Open-air Dance at the Gas Works, Parel, 9-30. Opening of the Skating Rink, near the Municipal Office, 9-30. Sun rises 6h. 41m. Sun sets 6h. 4m.; High water, 6-48m. 7-26a.; Low water, 1-38a.
Sunday, November 7.—22nd Sunday after Trinity Sun rises 6h. 41m.; Sun sets 6h. 3m.; High water, 8-1m. 8-40a; Low water, 1-3m. 2-22a.
Monday. November 8—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m. Sun rises 6h. 42m. Sun sets 6h. 3m. High water. 8-46m. 9-23a. Low water. 2-5m. 2-51a.
Tuesday, November 9.—Open-air Entertainment in the Byculla School Grounds 3-30 p.m. Sun rises 6h. 42m.; Sun sets 6h. 3m.; High water 8-46m.; 9-23a. Low water. 2-5m. 2-51a.
Wednesday. November 10.—Jam Shri Ranjitsingji S. and W. Co. ordinary general meeting, 3-40 p.m. B. V. R. Dance of the "E" Company (Cyclists), Town Hall, 9-30. Sun rises, 6h. 43m.; Sun sets, 6h. 2m.; High water, 9-47m, 10-26a; Low water, 3-29m, 3-51a.
Thursday, November 11.—The Divali Holidays begin.

TAJ MAHAL.—There will be a dance at the Taj Mahal Hotel this evening, to commence at 9-30 p.m.

A CANDIDATE FOR THE JUSTICES' ELECTION.—Dr. Rajabally V. Patel is a candidate for the Municipal Corporation at the next general election by the Justices of the Peace.

DEATH OF A SENIOR PLEADER AND NATIONALIST.—The death is announced of Mr. Bhawoo Saheb Bhate, a Senior Pleader of Belgaum, who took a leading part in all public matters in the City and was a leading Congressman. Not only Belgaum, but the whole of Maharashtra has lost by his death a public-spirited citizen and an influential Nationalist.

A LECTURE ON MALARIA.—Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association Dr. D. D. Naik Dandekar delivered a lecture on Malaria last week in the compound of the Kamatipura temple for the special behoof of the depressed classes, when Mr. and Mrs. James Macdonald were present. Thanks were accorded to the lecturer and to the Chairman, Mr. Macdonald; and the proceedings terminated.

BILLIARD MATCH IN BOMBAY.—Mr. John Roberts, the champion billiard player, intends visiting Bombay again at an early date; and arrangements have been made for several matches during his stay here. In the first week of December, a match will be played in Mr. Ruttonji Bhugwagar's Club between Mr. John Roberts and Mr. Furdunji Vakharia.

DEPARTURE OF THE PERSIAN CONSUL-GENERAL FOR INDIA.—Among the passengers who left Bombay for Europe by the Austrian Lloyd's steamer "Africa" was Sir Dawood Khan, the Consul General for Persia in India. Several well-known Persians were present in the Dock to meet him and wish him a pleasant voyage. The Anjuman Vatnsikanai Iran had sent Aga Sheikh Abel Dhasam and others as a deputation to greet him. The Aga presented garlands and bouquets of flowers to Sir Dawood, who made a suitable acknowledgment. Among those present at the Dock were the Consuls General for Turkey, Russia, and Austria. Sir Dawood has, under medical advice, proceeded to Persia for the benefit of his health.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme will be rendered by the Band of the 1st Gloucestershire Regiment at the R. B. Yacht Club this evening:—

March	Das Moujicks ..... Renelle
Overture	Dame Valentine ..... Suppe
Intermezzo	Forget-me-not ..... Maebeth
Selection	Havana ..... Stuart
O. P.	An Album Leaf ..... Wagner
Valse	Eton Boating Song ..... Kappa
Characteristic	The Coons' Parade ..... Rose

THE MATHERAN MUNICIPALITY.—Some months ago the owners of bungalows in Matheran requested Government to introduce a change in the constitution of the Municipality with the object of having on the Board, in addition to the five representatives of Government, four Councillors on behalf of the ratepayers. In compliance with the prayer of the petition, four Councillors on behalf of the ratepayers will be appointed from the beginning of next year. The Government Councillors on the Board are at present the President, the Superintendent of Matheran, Vice-President Mr. Anderson, and members, Mr. Abdool Hussain Adamji Peerbhoy, Mr. Jehangir Ardasir Wadia, and Mr. Madhowji Goculdas Pasta. Four names have been brought forward as candidates for the ratepayers, namely Mr. Ardasir Dadabhoy Ghandi, Mr. Sorabji Limji Panday, Mr. Bezonji Chinoy of the Rugby Hotel, and Mr. Visanji Khimji.

DEATH OF AN INSPECTOR.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. C. S. Bhandare alias Bhachoo, the eldest son of Mr. S. T. Bhandare, Assistant Collector of Customs, Bombay, which took place, at his residence 112, Thakurdwar Road, at the early age of 30. The deceased gentleman was an Abkari Inspector in Khandesh and Punch Mahals for some years. He was one of the best harmonium players and was the recipient of a number of prizes from Native States, the last of them being the presentation made to him of a diamond ring from the Chief of Sawantwadi State, and a dress of honour and gold medal by the Shunkar Durbar of H. H. the Nizam State. As a cricketer he had won the silver cup presented by Lord Sandhurst in one of the cricket matches. He leaves behind him his parents, a widow, a son of 8 years old and a large circle of friends and relations to mourn his loss.

THE "London Gazette" announces that Bombardier Arthur J. Clifton, of the R.F.A. has been promoted to be a Second-Lieutenant in the Durham Light Infantry, vice M. C. Coote, admitted to the Indian Army.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice J. J. Heaton, I.C.S., is deputed on special duty for a period of three months with effect from about the 1st December, to inspect the District and Subordinate Courts in the Presidency Proper.

Mr. A. L. M. Wood, I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Political Agent, Rewa Kantha.

Mr. R. B. Ewbank, B. A. (Oxon), I.C.S., to act as Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, from the date of departure of Mr. R. C. Brown, I.C.S., pending the arrival of Mr. A. L. M. Wood, I.C.S.

Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, M.A. (Oxon.), I.C.S., on relief, to be Political Agent, Surat.

Major H. E. Lowis, 122nd Rajputana Infantry, to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate at Ahmedabad, in addition to his Military duties, vice Captain G. N. L. Labertouche, with effect from the 1st November.

With effect from 24th November:—Mr. S. M. Edwardes, I.C.S., to be Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

Mr. H. G. Gell, M.V.O., to be First Grade Deputy Inspector-General of Police, the junior officers in the several grades reverting accordingly.

Mr. F. G. Collett to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Belgaum.

Mr. H. O. Moore to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Great Indian Peninsula, Madras and Southern Maratha Railways.

Mr. Ezra Reuben, Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Belgaum, to be an Assistant Sessions Judge in the Belgaum Sessions Division.

Mr. A. H. Gordon to act as Superintendent of Police, Sind Railways, vice Mr. G. S. Wilson proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. O. A. Harker, on return to duty, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, East Khandesh.

Mr. J. C. Curry, on relief, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police in Sind.

Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, is granted privilege leave from the 15th November to the 23rd December with permission to affix the Christmas holidays to it.

Mr. E. M. Hodgson, Divisional Forest Officer, Surat, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months in combination with furlough for twenty-one months with effect from 23rd March, 1910, or he subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. R. C. Brown, I.C.S., Collector of the Panch Mahals, is allowed privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for one year with effect from 27th November or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. A. L. M. Wood, I.C.S., on return from leave to be Collector of the Panch Mahals and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Panch Mahals District.

Mr. R. B. Ewbank, B.A. (Oxon), I.C.S., to act as Collector of the Panch Mahals and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Panch Mahals District from the date of departure of Mr. R. C. Brown, I.C.S., pending the arrival of Mr. A. L. M. Wood, I.C.S.

Mr. J. R. Martin, B.A. (Ireland), I.C.S., to act as Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier, in addition to his own duties, from thedate of departure of Mr. W. W. Smart, B. A. (Oxon), I.C.S. pending relief by Mr. W. F. Hudson, B.A. (Oxon), I.C.S.

Mr. N. H. Hey, I.C.S., is allowed privilege leave for twenty-one days from the date on which his services are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

Mr. A. H. A. Simcox, B.A. (Oxon), I.C.S., on return from leave to act as Collector of East Khandesh and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the East Khandesh District pending further orders.

Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, M.A. (Oxon), I.C.S., on relief to be Collector of Surat and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Surat District.

On relief by Mr. Williams, Mr. C. M. Lane is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Ghar Canals District.

The furlough granted to Mr. F. R. Bader, Assoc. M.Inst.C.E., has been further extended by one year.

Mr. A. B. Timms has been appointed to this Presidency as Assistant Engineer. He is posted to the Indus Right Bank Division.

Mr. Robert Wilkin to be a pilot in the Port of Bombay.

The services of the Reverend J. Johnstone Wright, Junior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

The Reverend E. S. J. D'Alessio, Chaplain, of Belgaum, is granted such privilege leave of absence as may be due to him on the 1st December, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, in combination with furlough for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to two years.

Mr. R. S. C. Brown, B.Sc. (University of New Zealand), has been appointed Professor of Engineering at the College of Science, Poona.

2nd Battalion, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Edward Dyffring Stradling Nicholl-Carne to be Second-Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy, dated 1st September.

Mr. C. Walke, Inspector of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers, has been allowed to return to duty.

Mr. A. F. Thorpe on return from leave, is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Fuleli Canals District, until further orders.

On return from leave Mr. J. K. Williams is posted to the Jamrao Canals District.

AN URDU EXAMINATION PAPER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the interest of young Mahomedan students attending the different Municipal and Government Schools, I beg to draw the attention of the authorities to the great obstacle that has come in their way during their recent 4th Standard Vernacular Test. This test examination is held under the supervision of Government and the papers set there for various subjects are naturally those passed by the Examination Committee, and as such there can be no two opinions as to their simplicity. But when one sees the Urdu paper of this 4th Standard Vernacular Test set recently, one is struck with wonder at the questions and their adaptability for such students as presents themselves for examination. The fourth question of the Vernacular paper is quite out of the way, inasmuch as it is beyond the knowledge of youngsters to answer it. Will not the authorities try to do something to examine the papers leniently? The question is more of chemistry than of object lesson as will appear from the following Roman version of it with its translation:

(4) Kagaz, phitakri, hathidand aur sisa yeh kiya hain aur kiyunker basil hote hain aur unko kistrah istemal krate hain (unse kaunsi chizen banti hain) aur achhi aur buri rui ki kiya shanskht hai, bayan karo.

(4) This question translated stands thus:—

"What are paper, alum, ivory and lead, and how are they obtained and used (and what articles are made of them) and state how good cotton is distinguished from bad."

From the above question it appears that the examiner wished to know something of chemistry from the young boys which they could have hardly dreamt of. The word "What" denotes properties of things and looking to the standard of studies a boy of the Vernacular 4th Standard cannot be supposed to know them unless he is taught science. Does such strictness on the part of examiners not retared the progress of Moslem boys and dishearten them? Indeed, it does. But who are to be appealed to for such things? None, but the educational authorities who can only redress such grievances. It may be mentioned here that another question in Geography deserves comment. The examiners ask "Who is the greatest Mohamedan Raja (Reis) in India." Now "Reis" means a resident and naturally the students would point to some well known person, whereas the examiner may mean otherwise. This is the stumbling-block for a student to answer a question when it is not properly put. The question under comment was also set last year, but then it passed unnoticed, while now it is commented upon. The Mahomedan public will be satisfied if the examiners will be lenient in examining the papers and thus give an impetus to students in their studies. It will not be out of place if it is suggested that censors be appointed to go through the Urdu paper before it is set for examination so as to save boys from being plucked for no fault of theirs. Will the promoters of Mahomedan education see that the education of Mahomed

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Oolobaria, 3,436 tons, Captain G Goss, sailed on Wednesday for Muscat, and Bahrein, with a general cargo.

THE Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer Ischia, 2,481 tons, Captain G Belsito, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Hongkong, with a general cargo and planks.

THE German East Africa Line steamer President, 2,086 tons, Captain M Jacobson, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Durban with a general cargo and 31 cabin and 242 deck passengers.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Minto, Lieut.-Commander C M Luck, R I M, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Aden having left that port on 26th October with Government store and Lieut Col J A Burton, I M S, Lieut J C More, 51 Sikhs, and 27 deck passengers.

THE steamer Strathgarry, 2,840 tons, Captain D Stanhope, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Griqua, 2,209 tons, Captain R W Crome, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Busreh, with ballast.

THE steamer Ayuthia, 691 tons, Captain R J Curtis, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Kohsichang via Singapore with a cargo of timber. During the voyage she experienced fresh W S W wind and Sea across the Bay.

THE French mail steamer Australien, Captain Requier, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Marseilles with a general cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S. Redoreast.....Lieut Tisdall .....Royal Navy
H M S Perseus.....Capt F G Bird.....R Navy
H M S Proserpine...Capt J T Marshall .....R Navy
R I M S Lawrence ...Comdr E G Mills.....R I Marine

In the Stream.

R I M S Hardinge...Comdr...A S Balfour... I Marine
R I M S Minto.....Lt Comdr...Luck.....R I Marine
H M S Hyacinth...Capt Dick .....R Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 4.

Australien.....Requin.....M Maritimes
Ayuthia.....604 Curtis .....F F Campbell & Co
Ardamount ...2238 Watson.....T Morrison & Co
Britannia.....1969 Hains .....Bo & H S & Co
Birkhall.....2731 Jones .....T Morrison & Co
Delta .....4780 Snow...Shanghai...23-10 P & O Co
Gerd.....751 Andresen .....F F Campbell & Co
Griqua.....2019 Crome .....W & A Graham & Co
Ischia.....2481 Belsito.....F & R S N Co
Kasara.....505 Etton .....M M & Co
Loodiana ... 3124 Ross .....Calcutta.....M M & Co
Marven.....2272 Saunders...Rangoon ...A C A S Jamal
Mazagon.....3279 Lowe.....M M & Co
Nawab.....2040 Park ...Calcutta...T Morrison & Co
President.....2086 Jacobson .....A Strandes
Saif .....1448 .....Bo & H S N Co
Shah Navaz...2522 Denison .....B & H S N Co
Springburn...3176 Crosthwaite .....W & Graham & Co
Strathgarry.....2840 Stanhope ..W & A Graham & Co
Zoroaster.....2976 Wickham .....

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Nov. 4.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Cont.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Shah Jehan...	2766	Davidson...	Jeddah...	N F...	B & P S N Co
C & R City of Athens...	3571	...Knout.....	Liverpool via Karachi...	6-11	K Nixon & Co
F Calyax	2245	Churchill...	Hull...	8-11	Ralli Bros
K Himalaya...	3700	Spicer ...	Shanghai	10-11	P & O Co
M Siberien	2127	De Lorne	Jeddah.....	10-11	B & P S N Co
O Blakemoor...	2103	Knot	Dunkirk	9-11	W & A G & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Castalia.....	4081	Hamilton	Liverpool	10-11	W & A Graham & Co
3 Bohemia...	2304	Gillhuber ...	16-11	...r. Trieste	A L S N Co
7 Chanda ..	3951	Tice...	Antwerp...	13-11	M M & Co
9 Oceana...	3507	Hids	London...	6-11	P & O Co
10&11 City of London...	5693	Whish ...	Karachi...	11-11	K Nixon & Co
16 Shah Ameer...	1921	Pigot.....	Jeddah	4-11	B & H S N Co

H W P D

Bahadori ...	829	Fakeera ...	Mangalore ...	5-11	B S N Co
Kaveri...	558	Mahomed...	B'nagar..	6-11	Bo S N Co Ld
Saraswati.....	448	Ahmed...	N F...	N F...	Bo S N Co Ld

M W D D

Majidi 1857	Newby...	Jeddah...	8-11	B & P S N Co	

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From	Oct.
3	Ayuthia s	Curtis	Kohsichang,	14
	Griqua s	Crome	Busreh,	Oct. 26
4	Strathgarry s	Stanhope ...	Calcutta,	Oct. 24
	R I M S Minto s	Luck	Aden,	Oct. 26
	President s	Jacobson	Durban,	Oct. 6
	Ischia s	Belsito	Hongkong,	Oct 15
	Australien s	Requier	Marseilles,	&c

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Dumra s	Manley	Busreh, &c
	Oolobaria s	Goss	Bahrein, &c

The following vessels began to load on Thursday:—
Steamer Troncjlas, for Antwerp &c.
" Griqua, for Liverpool &c.
" President, for Zanzibar &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line steamer Scindia, homeward bound passed Suez on the 3rd instant.

The P. & O. Co's steamer Mantua, with the homeward Mails of the 30th ultimo arrived at Aden at 2 p.m. on Wednesday the 3rd November.

The P. & O. Co's. steamer Marmora, with the outward Mails of the 29th ultimo passed Suez at 10 a.m. on Thursday the 4th November.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOV. 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 100 bales wool, B Hurbhom; 33 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 115 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 18 bales wool, R Agarchand; 110 bales wool, Jadowjee Kara; 19 bales wool E D Sassoon and Co; 60 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 74 bales wool, T Chimandas; 25 bale wool, D Nagjee and Co; 1,320 bales wool, M Ramjidas; 107 bales hemp, G Madhowjee and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Oceana s—2 pots rosa oil, and 3 cases ganja, M Jafferbhoy; 2 bales skins, R M Kooka; 2,356 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 1,885 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bohemia s—110 bales cotton, A Blaschcek and Co; 102 cwts gum, S Cooverjee and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Castalia s—11 bales skins, Mody and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chanda s—2,000 cwts mowraseed, 6,003 cwts gingellyseed, S D Sassoon and Co; 500 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Bros; 90 bales hemp, Haridas Laljee; 10,125 cwts mowraseed, P Jethabhoy.

St. Griqua s—1,250 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR HAMBURG.

Blakmoor s—4 bales cotton, 10,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros; 110 cotton, M Bhimji and Co; 2,002 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Trenege s—545 tons old iron, T Hakimjee and Sons.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Himalaya s—50 bales twist, C Bhawanidas; 155 bales piecegoods, E D Sassoon and Co.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

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FOR ALL SERVICES AND DUTIES.
A large assortment on hand, READY FOR DELIVERY.
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DOMESTIC ECONOMY is reduced to a fine art by the DEFERRED PAYMENT SYSTEM
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HORIZONTAL GRAND AND UPRIGHT GRAND PIANOS
at London Cash Prices in India.
QUALITY, TONE, TOUCH, GUARANTEED.
BLUTHNER, From
SCHIEDMAYER, (J & P) Rs. 550 to Rs. 3,000
RICHd. LIPP,
STEINWEG-NACHF,
Instalments from Rs. 25. and MARCKS & CO.'S Standard Pianos.
These PIANOS are built expressly for us and selected with a view to giving absolute satisfaction. If you want a Piano communicate with us, and we will send you illustrated literature which we feel sure will interest you.
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IN HANDSOME DESIGNS.
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Roll Top Office Desks,
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No Commission too Small
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ROLLED STEEL BEAMS
OF BRITISH AND CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE,
All sections from 4in. by 1¼in. up to 20in. by 7½in. any length up to 36 feet.
WE CARRY THE LARGEST STOCK IN WESTERN INDIA
of Rolled Steel Beams, Plates, Angles, Tees, Corrugated Galvanised and Plain Sheets, Pig Iron, Cast Iron and Wrought Iron Pipes, also Farnley Iron for which we are the Sole Agents.
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The Bombay Gazette.
FRIDAY, NOV. 5, 1909.

TELEPHONES AND STATE MANAGEMENT.

THE superiority of private enterprise to State monopoly in their bearing on convenience and rapidity in transacting the business of the public is the subject of a long and a strong article contributed by a correspondent to the *Times*. The illustrations to his text are the development of the telephone in America, where it is in the control of private companies, and its crippled and cramped condition in Continental countries, where it is a State monopoly. In three years' time, it is decreed by agreement that the telephone system of England, now in the licensed hands of the National Telephone Company, shall pass over to the Government, and the warning voice of this correspondent is emphatically raised against what he considers a national danger. European countries, he says, have not the slightest conception of how much they have lost in rapid communication by "Government monopoly and political interference," amounting even to a virtual suppression of this useful medium. He contrasts the numbers of telephones in State-run Europe and in self-acting America to give some idea of this. In January, 1909, the 400,000,000 inhabitants of Europe were satisfied with 2,300,000 telephones. The United States with the messages of only 80 million people to carry, had provided nearly 7,000,000 telephones. Thus America, for a fifth of the population of Europe, has three times as many telephones, or a proportion of 15 to 1. All France, where the service has been a Government monopoly for the last twenty years, has less than 195,000 telephones, while New York City has 334,000. Austria has not quite 81,000, being far behind any of the more important American towns which have each over 100,000. All England, though better served than any Continental country, has fewer telephones than the aggregate of New York, Chicago and Boston, whose population is only about equal to that of Greater London. The difference in the extension of these aids to the rapid transaction of business—and pleasure—in the New World and in the Old, is not all due to the greater volume of work, or to the greater natural impatience of the people to get a thing put through. It is chiefly because "in America the telephone service has been brought to a high pitch of both technical and commercial efficiency" by private enterprise, while Europe has to be content with the provision made by a Government monopoly.

It cannot be said, writes this advocate of private effort, that the public in Europe is less civilised, or that its business man, be he British, Belgian, Dutch or French, does not want his business done as rapidly and economically as possible, but he is put off the use of the telephone which, in competent hands, "does the work of two telegrams in a sixtieth part of the time and does it better and cheaper" by an "inefficient, slow, inaccurate and exasperating service" surrounded by "all the arbitrary and unnecessary regulations that officials can devise." The writer is furious with the permanent official, "that most conservative person" under whose sway the telephone industry has been placed, but even this malign influence does not, in his estimation, altogether account for the imperfections to be found in a State-managed service. The "intricate problem" has many factors, "financial, technical, commercial and sociological." As a lesson may be learned from his reasoning on the subject, we may profitably listen to what this expert says. It is easy to agree with him in the premiss that capital must be spent in advance of actual requirements if the telephone is to be developed and the efficiency of the service maintained; if the system be on a large scale, so also must be the expenditure. However high the pressure on the service may be, it is also true that each message exacts the maximum of speed and accuracy, that therefore technical methods must be kept up to date, and the staff be highly trained, well organised and rigidly supervised. There must be a healthy development in the system and it must be made to pay if it is to be of national value. To satisfy the public and make a profit at the same time would be the aims of a wise private enterprise and would demand as technical commercial organisation and method as is required in the engineer's department of this modern scientific invention of which we have become so ungratefully critical. And rightly so, for it is now a medium of instant communication on subjects of vital importance between two living persons. If it does not accomplish this smoothly and quietly, people will show their disapproval not only in forcible language, but will condemn it in terms of commercial strength. If the telephone is to be, a permanent as well as an adequate institution it must pay, and that it will not do if it sinks into the position of a Government department, combined with, but inferior to the telegraphs, as it is in many instances now, when it is starved financially and looked on as a chronic loser of money.

The Government official who could induce the State to take a broad view of the demand of the public for an efficient telephone service evidently does not exist, according to this critic, who declares moreover that nothing more inimical to the real requirements of business can be imagined than "the traditional spirit of condescension and superiority with which all ranks of a Government department are imbued" in their dealings with the public. Why the telephone service came to be in Europe, an offshoot of the telegraphs, is accounted for more or less convincingly by the reading that Government telegraph officials saw in it a rival, and in jealously guarding the interests of their first love they persuaded political leaders that the newcomer must also be a Government monopoly. The ignorant unthinking public not only acquiesced but applauded the arrangement. The same danger now looms on the horizon of England. "When all our technical industries are nationalised or municipalised, invention will automatically cease, except in the direction of machinery for the destruction of human life—the only class of invention universally encouraged and rewarded by Government," writes this correspondent, who in this one sentence runs full tilt against Mr. H. G. Wells and the Imperial Defence party at the same time. During the thirty years' existence of the telephone in England its progress has been persistently obstructed by the British Post Office authorities, nominally to protect the State revenue from the telegraphs. But, says this relentless reasoner, there is no State revenue from that source, there is instead a loss of about a million sterling "according to the official accounts, but if the accounts were kept on a commercial basis the loss would be nearer two millions than one." The proposed way out of the difficulty is either for the Government to continue the license to private enterprise under proper guarantees as to adequacy and efficiency of service and equity of rates and, with proper powers, or, if that cannot be done, then let a separate Government Telephone Department be created on business lines. A Select Committee has already made this recommendation, but like many another practical suggestion, it has been ignored. If some such solution be not found for an undesirable situation, a far greater expenditure will have to be faced, before many years, to satisfy the demand of the public for a rational telephone service. This advocate may not succeed in convincing everyone of the wisdom of his suggestions, but he has certainly made a useful contribution to the controversy.

THE STEINHEIL CASE.

THE French papers will now once more be full of the extraordinary case against Madame Steinheil, which has been pending since 1899. What the verdict will be, is taken in France as a foregone conclusion for the case has been tried almost wholly by the newspapers and they have spared no details. The house in the Impasse Rosin, where she lived, was at one time the rendezvous of all the brightest intellects in France. Why it should have been so it is hard to say, for judging by the descriptions of Madame Steinheil, her sole claim to beauty was of the class which is described as insipid and except for her amazing capacity for telling lies she does not seem to have had one mental characteristic to mark her out from the average woman unless it be her insatiable greed for money and her successful pretence of entire ignorance of its uses and of her distaste for it as a concrete thing. The murder of M. Steinheil and Madame Japy was later than 1899, but the debacle in the family dated from then, for it was in that year when M. Faure, either at or following an interview with Madame Steinheil, was seized with an apoplectic fit. Probably it was the former, for there is no doubt as to the fact that Madame Steinheil had been smuggled into his presence. The significance of the event lies in the fact that it was M. Faure who had supplied all the money for the up-keep of the establishment at the Impasse Rosin. Thereafter the story of Madame Steinheil becomes sordid to an incredible extreme. Still her house was a general meeting place, and the most sumptuous meals were to be obtained there, although her husband's earnings were but a mere pittance. The story is one in which Gaboriau would have delighted in and beside it the Humbert case with all its wild side issues, pales into insignificance. But there is a difference in the two cases. Madame Humbert held the law at bay by means of promises and lies, Madame Steinheil by lies and accusations of murder. We do not remember for the moment how many victims of her tongue there were and it matters little. The full story of the crime as far as it has yet been unravelled has been told by the *Matin*.

The account has been denied, but the substance of it is conclusive. When Madame Steinheil was at last suspected and made to undergo the terrible secret cross-examination which is a part of the French procedure in dealing with criminals, she occupied in prison a room in which was the Countess Ghirelli. To her, despite her denial, is attributed the writing of the alleged confession of Madame Steinheil. Frequently the woman had stated she wished to be free from her husband, and when asked why she did not seek a divorce, for as a Protestant she could have done so, she replied that it would have defeated her object, since the man she loved would never have married a divorced woman. How important was the confession may be judged from the following extracts:—"To kill the husband alone was to supply the clue at once. Everybody knew the wife's hatred of her husband, and public report would immediately have named the culprit. An alibi was needed. And Madame Steinheil telegraphed to her mother to join her at the Impasse Rosin. 'My mother was the alibi.' No one would dare to accuse a daughter of having killed or brought death on her mother. Her daughter having been sent to Bellevue, Mariette Wolff being out of the way, Remy Couillard up in his room, Madame Steinheil, on the evening of May 30th, remains alone in presence of her two intended victims. She is very gay. She has unusually tender words for her husband and delicate attentions for her mother." This story, if true, is one of the most diabolical ever told. First she drugs her victims and then waits. At last her accomplice arrived and there was a conference between them lasting two hours, then at three o'clock they had taken their resolution. M. Steinheil and Madame Japy were going to die. "I passed the rope round my husband's neck, and pulled tight," said Madame Steinheil, in a stifled voice. "Then it was my mother's turn. It was I who did everything, who wanted it all. My accomplice only helped me in the *mise en scene* of the burglary which followed. It is I who stopped the clock at the moment when he came in; it is I who upset the ink-bottle. The whole of this tragedy was enacted without a cry or a hitch. Barely ten minutes sufficed for this miserable work. Then I got into bed again, and my accomplice bound me. Dawn was breaking. He went off." This prison confession bears a stamp of truth to which is controvertible. Then followed a wonderful tale of a burglary by masked men and a woman, accusations and every possible form of lie imaginable. Of this it is almost certain, that of all the people whom the woman has accused of the crime, none will be found guilty and it is hard to believe that any Court of Justice, even if the woman be proved guilty, will be able to sentence her, for the whole story is that of a mad woman and as such she will probably be treated. Had she so cared the crime would have been left as it had been by the Police amongst the numerous other unexplained mysteries. As it is, her craving for notoriety has dragged it once more into light and placed herself in the dock.

LORD CREWE AS VICEROY.

WE need not attach much importance to the *Daily Mail's* announcement that Lord Crewe is to succeed Lord Minto as Viceroy and Governor-General of India. His period of office as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland did not qualify him for the post out here though it may be held that his experience as Secretary of State for the Colonies has. Simla gossip still makes use of the name of Sir George Clarke, but adds that should Conservative Government be returned, the Duke of Marlborough may come out. That would be better than the appointment of his kinsman, Mr. Winston Churchill. But there is no need yet for anxiety. Lord Minto's term has not yet expired and there is time for many things to emerge from the lap of the gods.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday raised its rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper to 4 per cent.

MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD is expected to arrive in Lucknow on Saturday next.

THE Secretary of State has appointed Mr. John Lawrence Watson, M. A. of Edinburgh University, to be a member of Indian Educational Service and to hold the appointment of Vice-Principal of the Training College at Allahabad.

THE case against Mr. Joyce, late Manager, and Parameswa Mudali, late Cashier of the Madras Branch of the Bank of Burma, was resumed at the Egmore Police Court on Wednesday afternoon. Various documents were filed or otherwise dealt with and the case adjourned to the 8th instant.

THE Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Madras has, it is understood, accepted the Presidentship of the Indian South African League, recently formed in Madras for the purpose of ventilating the grievances of South African Indians.

COMMENTING on the interview between H. E. the Governor of Madras, and Harisaravathama M. A. in Vellore, Central Jail, the *Hindu* says it is a matter of deep regret that Sir Arthur Lawley has not deemed fit to give a more sympathetic and less ungracious reply to Harisaravathama's representation and plea for clemency. It appeals to Lord Morley to move in the matter.

GREY uniforms are to be introduced into the Italian Army. The fifth and sixth Army Corps will be the first to receive their new uniforms, while the whole Army is to be re-clothed before the end of 1912.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON OCTOBER 15.

A VERSATILE KNIGHT.

It has not been given to many soldiers to win such fame as Lieutenant-General Baden-Powell, now Sir Robert Stephenson Baden-Powell, enjoyed during the months he was shut up from the world in Mafeking. If anyone doubts this he might find proof in the souvenirs, manufactured to commemorate that famous siege, a collection of which figures now among "B.-P.'s" most interesting possessions. Here are are cups, mugs, soap tablets, cigar and cigarette boxes, bonbon boxes, etc., all bearing his likeness, likewise scores of brooches, buttons, pins, ash-trays, and the rest also twenty or thirty songs or pieces of music all dedicated to him—in short, a most miscellaneous collection.

But much more valued by Sir Robert are a number of keepsakes given to him by some of the men who served under him in South Africa. One is an old pipe, another a rabbitskin of a slouched hat, another the hat-band of a Canadian trooper, another the medal-ribbon which a soldier tore off his tunic and handed to his old chief having nothing better to offer. "B.-P." possesses further no fewer than seven swords of honour. One of these was sent from Dunedin, another came from Sydney, while a third was a gift from the ladies of the United States.

The new knight has been described as the most versatile man in the King's Army, and it might be added, without much exaggeration, out of it, too. In addition to his claims as a soldier he is a capital artist, the author of many interesting books, an excellent musician, a first rate actor, an all-round sportsman, the finest scout in khaki, something of a poet, and a bit of a journalist. He has been in the Army well over a quarter of a century now and has seen service in India, Afghanistan, and South Africa.

FANCY WORK.

Crochet is the rage, not only in London, and all over England, but France, Germany, and America. New patterns for the work are being eagerly sought, and the latest idea is crochet applique. You buy a piece of fine strong net, on to it you applique little leaves, sprigs, roses, flourishes, etc., you have crocheted. The net at the last can be dipped into weak tea or coffee, or left for a whole night in milk and when squeezed you put it for half a moment into cold water, and then press the net. After the milk process, the net and motifs will take on an old lace colour. Crochet ties were worn by every young girl in New York last winter, and have caught on here. Besides ties, collars are tremendously popular in crochet, also yokes, and especially those that have raised roses and leaves. Table-centres, round and oblong, and borders for towels in white cotton crochet: you see them here, there, and everywhere. The work is quick and pleasant. It repays doing.

DRESS AT NEWMARKET.

The King was at Newmarket yesterday looking remarkably well. The day was none too promising, for about half-past eleven a rain-storm passed over the town flooding the streets. Fortunately the sun came out later and the paddock was not nearly so muddy and damp as might have been expected. Coats and skirts seemed almost uniform. The Countess of Crewe wore a coat and very short skirt of blue serge, with a drawn silk hat trimmed with coral coloured roses, and turquoise-blue satin rosettes. The Countess of Drogheda chose a costume of coarse brown frieze, with a black velvet turban trimmed with black fur, and an enormous black fur muff and boa to match. Lady Dalmeny's coat and skirt were of light check cloth, and with this was a large turban of brown velvet trimmed with fur. The Duchess of Newcastle wore a coat and skirt of a dull shade of blue, with a blue round toque, from the centre of which sprang a blue aigrette, fastened with a jet buckle.

PERSIAN COTILLON.

There was a dance held in Edinburgh, the chief feature of the evening being a Persian Cotillon, each figure having as inspiration a well-known line from Omar Khayyam. In the first figure three maidens of Iran dressed in shimmering satin robes, and handed little illuminated copies of the "Rubaiyat." "Summer months that bring the Rose," was figure two represented by three rose ladies distributing roses. "Sultan after Sultan with his pomp," represented by a gentleman sitting in State surrounded by their guard, bestowing pretty lace handkerchiefs to a troupe of veiled "Maidens of the Mist" "The subtle alchemist that in a true Life's leaden metal into gold transmutes," was a truly impressive figure. A gentleman with cap, gown, and long white beard, who, after mysterious rites over a brazier and steaming crucible, produced a number of tiny golden boxes of cigarettes, which he distributed to the dancers. The last figure, "Moon of My Delight," was a very pretty one. The "Lady of the Moon" in trailing white and silver draperies, and attended by a troupe of "Maidens of the Moon," also in white and silver, with crescent headdresses. The lady being enthroned, her maidens distributed amongst the dancers large white and gold moon-daisies, each bearing a couplet from Omar Khayyam, and three of them entitling the holders to prizes, which were presented in right royal fashion by the "Lady of the Moon."

WOMAN'S AMUSEMENTS.

A little group of women in London find recreation and amusement in the study of the occult. Ancient tomes of ponderous size and of deep learning are constantly read and carefully digested. The members of the small, but select, society meet from time to time for the discussion of subjects abstruse and, to the average mind, utterly uninteresting. Their pursuits are simply a foam of occultism carried a trifle further than those of the ordinary investigator, and they find them absorbing. To women outside of their own circle, it must be confessed, they are somewhat wearisome, for conversation is always brought to bear on the beliefs or the evil deeds of far off ancestors and a comparison with present day conditions. The recent interest in matters pertaining to the occult sciences certainly suggests that there has scarcely been a time in which the supernatural received more simple credence than at the present moment. The number of women who constantly consult palmists, and who believe all that is told to them, is amazing. The reading of hands occupies most of the leisure hours of many women, and coteries are held of an afternoon, for which palmists are engaged, so that they may foretell the future to their credulous clients.

WOMEN'S BUSINESS DEFECT.

When a normal woman is engaged in business, its affairs become of elephantine importance to her. The keenest man is not so conscientious about the minutest details, not so strenuous in every moment of his working day as the woman. Indeed, it would be fair to say the characteristic defect of the woman of business is that she is too anxious about everything. She hates to leave things alone.

Now, whatever the dangers of this temperament, it is not one likely to give away secrets. So that the new theory of the woman silent as the grave may be taken entirely seriously, which is of course, the right way to look at all matters concerning the sex.

LARGE FAMILIES.

The Crown Prince of Germany, who has just presented the Kaiser with his third grandson, is following those good examples which, in other than exalted circles, appear to be getting fewer. Her Imperial and Royal Highness will assuredly be all the more popular in Germany, where nurseries are popular.

At the other side of the world, too, they share this feeling for a family. When the Prince and Princess of Wales were on their memorable round trip, the Princess was received with a demonstration so much more enthusiastic even than was usual when she landed in the colony, that she was moved to ask her husband what could be the reason. "The best of possible reasons," he told her; "you are the mother of six children."

LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

The following Government Resolution reviewing the Land Revenue Administration Report, Part I, of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, for the year 1907-08, is published:—

The Jamabandi returns for 1907-08 afford ample evidence of the unfavourable nature of the season. The total demand in the Presidency proper amounted to 307 lakhs for the current year and 90 1-2 lakhs on account of suspended revenue and arrears of previous years. The automatic operation of the remission rules, combined with other causes reduced the latter figure by 24 lakhs, so that the final demand was 273 1-2 lakhs. Of this sum, only 258 1-3 lakhs had been realised by the end of the year, 91 lakhs were suspended, and the unauthorised arrears amounted to 24 1-6 lakhs. The latter figure exceeds that of the previous year by 1 1-4 lakh only. In the Southern Division the total balance outstanding at the end of the year was less by 6 1-2 lakhs than at the end of the previous year; but in the other two Divisions, the only districts in which a reduction (4 lakhs) was effected was Satara, which suffered less than other districts from the vagaries of the rainfall, the increases in the remaining districts operated to swell the total of authorised and unauthorised arrears to 115 lakhs. The balances of unsuspended arrears are still disproportionately large in several districts (e. g., Ahmednagar and Poona), and the Governor in Council trusts that every effort will be made to reduce them. About 20 lakhs of the balance are reported to be irrecoverable, while of a further 12 3-4 lakhs the recovery is doubtful. It is very desirable that such sums should not continue to be shown in the accounts any longer than may be necessary to verify the propriety of writing them off.

In Sind the low inundation resulted in a contraction in the cultivated area of more than six lakhs of acres and in the revenue demand of about 20 lakhs of rupees. The total for collection including outstanding on account of previous years, was 98 lakhs and of this 88 lakhs had been collected before the close of the year. The Governor in Council concurs in the opinion expressed by the Commissioner in Sind that considering the unfavourable character of the year the figures are satisfactory. The outstanding balance of 9 3-4 lakhs was very little in excess of that of the previous year, while there was an actual reduction of nearly two lakhs in the unauthorised arrears. The attention of the Commissioner in Sind has already been drawn to the undesirability of allowing the estates under Government management to fall into arrears with their payments of land revenue. The amount due from the manager, Incumbered Estates, though less than at the close of the preceding year, was still more than a lakh of rupees.

In a year of partial crop failure such as that under review the figure of the final demand on account of land revenue depends very largely on the anna valuations made by the district officers, and the proportion borne by realisations to that demand affords a fair means for estimating the accuracy of those valuations. The combined figures for the whole presidency show that at the close of the year there was an actual decrease in the total amount of unauthorised arrears as compared with the figures of the previous year. That this result was obtained without any undue pressure is shown by the figures given in Appendix VI. which indicate that only in the most clearly proved cases of contumacy was use made of the powers under sections 148, 153, 154, 155 and 157 of the Land Revenue Code. There was also a very large decrease in the number of notices issued, in accordance with the principle, which has the approval of the Governor in Council, that such notices should not be issued in cases where there is no intention of enforcing collections by resort to severer measures. The Governor in Council has no hesitation in according his appreciation of the careful and sympathetic manner in which the district officers made their anna valuations, ensuring thereby the satisfactory working of the Suspension and Remission Rules.

The figures for tagavi advances and recoveries are further evidence of the liberal treatment granted to the rayats. Over 32 lakhs were advanced during the year, while collections of principal amounted to 21 1-8 lakhs only. The interest recovered on a total outstanding balance, which varied from 144 lakhs at the beginning to 156 lakhs at the end of the year, was only 4 1-2 lakhs, a sum less by more than half a lakh than the 3 1-2 per cent., which represents the minimum at which Government can, if the cost of distribution and collection, be omitted from consideration, make advances without actual financial loss. Besides this, sums aggregating more than half a lakh were remitted and written off as irrecoverable during the year. In the Konkan districts, Surat, Broach and East Khandesh, recoveries, especially under the Land Improvement Loans Act, were satisfactory; but elsewhere as in Ahmedabad, Kaira and Sholapur, the collections amounted to little more than 10 per sent. of the demand. While recognising that leniency was necessitated by the prevalence of unfavourable agricultural conditions the Governor in Council considers that in some cases larger recoveries might have been made of instalments due under the Land Improvement Loans Act. These loans are in most cases granted for the constructions of wells, the benefit of which is especially felt in years of scanty rainfall and high prices. He desires once more to impress on officers the importance of not allowing to become prevalent any idea that default in the payment of tagavi will lead to ultimate remission. The present favourable season should afford an opportunity for the collection of a large proportion of the arrears.

MAHOMEDAN REPRESENTATION

A Denial.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—My attention has been drawn to a letter which has appeared in your columns to-day over the signature of "A Mahomedan Citizen." It is a deliberate falsehood to say that I obtained the list of Mahomedan voters at least a month before the same was officially placed in the Town Hall. The Collector advertised in the local papers of the 19th October that the lists were put up in his office in the Town Hall. I went there on the morning of the 20th Oct., took a copy, and issued my printed letters on the evening of that date and during the following day.

The other canard mentioned is so palpably absurd that it deserves no notice.—Yours, etc.,

EBRAHIM RAHIMTULA.

November 4.

CURIOUS information about the Abyssinian kat plant is contained in an American consular report. It has a pleasant taste, and those who chew it become stimulated and can work for a long time without food or sleep. The plant, however, produces drunkenness and nervous trouble, and the Christian strongly denounce its use.

THE phenomenal disappearance of Lake Maerjelen, situated at an altitude of over 6,000ft. in the Haut Valois, is occupying the attention of Swiss scientists. It is about a mile long and 120 yards wide, lying between the Aeggishorn and the Faulberg.

DEBATE ON THE BUDGET.

THE ACCUSATION AGAINST MR. URE.

Scene in the House.

GENERAL ELECTION IN JANUARY.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, NOVEMBER 4.

A dramatic debate took place on the Budget last night in the House of Commons.

Mr. Ure passionately repudiated Mr. Balfour's charges against his honour.

Mr. Balfour admitted that the language of his speech was very strong, but the provocation was great.

Mr. Asquith denounced Mr. Balfour's attacks on Mr. Ure as an outrage on public life, and said he was surprised that Mr. Balfour had not apologised.

A scene was evoked by a storm of cheers for Mr. Ure, when he rose to continue the debate. He said he was grateful to his colleagues for their recognition that he was not unworthy to continue in office and Parliament. He asked why Mr. Balfour stooped to the meanest and shabbiest charges which were without parallel in this country, since the days when man could defend his honour with his own right arm.

Mr. Balfour, in replying, was frequently interrupted, causing the Speaker to appeal for fair play. Mr. Balfour asked if Mr. Ure believed that any Party would repudiate sacred national obligations. He had no personal feeling against Mr. Ure, but he was honestly moved to indignation when he thought that Mr. Ure had used his gifts of oratory to terrify the poor and ignorant.

Mr. Asquith said that the attitude of the Unionists towards old age pensions had been most discreditable in the British history. They had used the pensions to catch votes but had never raised a finger to fulfil the pledges. Mr. Ure's speech would live in annals as one of the finest and most dignified vindications of personal honour and political consistency.

The debate was adjourned.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 4.

Mr. J. A. Pease, speaking at Hampstead last night, definitely announced that the General Election would take place in January.

THE GRECIAN REVOLT.

The Government and the Military League.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 3.

Athen's telegrams state that four officers, the ringleaders of the revolt, were captured last night after an exchange of shots with the gendarmes near Thebes.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 4.

M. Mavromichaelis, interviewed by Reuter, said he was optimistic. There were still difficulties, but the thorniest had been overcome.

The mutiny had proved the ability of the Government to crush outbreaks, and the co-operation of the Government and the Military League had strengthened confidence. He did not anticipate further trouble with the Navy.

LATER.

Lieutenant Typaldos and a companion, Lieutenant Dimoulis, in civilian clothes, were arrested at midnight on Kephisia Road. They offered no resistance. Dimoulis bolted but surrendered when a shot was fired. Typaldos stated that he intended to surrender for the purpose of justifying his action.

THE NEXT VICEROY.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 4.

The *Daily Mail* states that Lord Crewe is mentioned as the successor of Lord Minto.

MR. PATTEN'S COTTON CORNER.

A Break in the Market Reported.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 4.

New York reports state that there has been Break in cotton market due to rumours that the speculator Mr. Patten is unloading.

SULTAN OF TURKEY'S BIRTHDAY.

A Quiet Celebration.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 4.

Telegrams from Constantinople state that the Sultan's birthday was celebrated simply with fireworks. Illuminations were dispensed with in order to avoid expense.

THE CURRENCY DIFFICULTY IN HONGKONG.

Local Report Called.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 4.

In the House of Commons this afternoon, Colonel Seely, replying to Mr. Bryce on the question of British and Chinese currency in Hongkong, said the Viceroy was taking satisfactory measures to deal with the matter. The Secretary of State had recently requested the Governor to report on the present position and on receipt of that report he would consider what steps to take.

AVIATION DISTANCE RECORD.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 4.

M. Farman flew 144 miles at Mourmelon yesterday in 4 hours, 17 minutes, 53 seconds, creating a record.

BRITAIN AND CHINA.

Stronger Attitude Urged.

SIR ROBERT HART'S SUCCESSOR.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON NOVEMBER 4.

Lord Charles Scott presided at the banquet of the China Association last night. A distinguished gathering was present, including Sir Robert Hart, and General Sir A. Gaselee.

The Chairman said the position of the Association was most flourishing. Mr. Valentine Chirol, replying to the toast of the "Guests" said that Great Britain's position in China was not what it had been or ought to be. International co-operation must be on the footing of reciprocity, and not, as recently, what aavoured of sharp practice.

He eulogised Sir Robert Hart's work in connection with the Customs, and declared that it was supremely important to maintain the present system.

"There is a fear," he said, "that the British Government may be induced to acquiesce in a successor to Sir Robert Hart who will not wield the same influence. Twenty years hence we shall have to deal with a very different China and not a jot or tittle of British rights can be abated."

Mr. Chirol criticised the action of the British Government, and wished it would follow the lines of the American Government on the question of the loan.

It was announced that Sir Robert Hart was returning to China probably in the spring. He may only stay a few weeks to adjust difficulties in connection with the appointment of his successor.

THE TRIAL OF MADAME STEINHEIL.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 3.

The trial of Madame Steinheil has begun in Paris.

THE CAPTURE OF ARDEBIL.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 3.

Reuter wires from Teheran that the capture of Ardebil has not hitherto been confirmed.

THE KIEL NAVY CASE.

Important Confession.

IGNORANCE OF OFFICIALS.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 3

One of the accused merchants in the Kiel Navy Yard case, admitted that the ring of traders had made enormous profits at the expense of the Navy Yard, owing to confusion and mismanagement and official ignorance of the values. For instance the officials were unaware of the difference in values of bronze and brass.

MANŒUVRES WITH AIRSHIPS.

Attack on a Fortress.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 3.

An airship fleet of three military dirigible balloons of different types are performing combined manœuvres between Cologne and Coblenz. They made a sham attack last night on the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein.

EMPEROR MENELIK'S CONDITION.

Successor Nominated.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 3.

It is confirmed that the Emperor Menelik has had a further seizure of paralysis, and that his condition is serious. He issued a proclamation on the 31st October, exhorting all the Chiefs to rally round Lejyasu as his successor, invoking curses from Heaven on those who supported any other.

PEARY'S RECORDS.

Conclusive Proof.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 3.

Advices from Washington state that the Committee of the National Geographical Society, which has been examining Commander Peary's records, has unanimously agreed that they conclusively prove that Commander Peary reached the Pole.

THE COTTON TRADE.

LONDON NOVEMBER 3.

As the result of stagnation in business, two small firms of cotton manufacturers of Manchester have summoned their creditors.

SHEEP BREEDING IN NORTHERN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 4.

In view of the decrease in the flocks of sheep in the hills, interesting experiments are being made in the Punjab and the Frontier for sheep breeding. Operations have been begun on a small scale in the Punjab andthe North-West Frontier Province to improve the quality as well as the yield of wool of the short tailed gaddi sheep. A few marinos have been imported into the Hazara district and the Tochi Agency. There are altogether 17 merino rams at present 12 in Hazara one in the Tochi Agency and 4 in Dera Ismail Khan. Their services are appreciated. In order to obtain any real benefit from the operations numbers of these sheep are required and a constant supply must be maintained so as gradually to grade up the local sheep. A number of New Zealand Alp rams are being imported for the Kangra district and are expected to arrive shortly. None of the other provinces report anything regarding sheep breeding. It offers a great field for enterprise.

THE VICEROY AT UDAIPUR.

Policy towards Native States.

SYMPATHY AND ELASTICISM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

UDAIPUR, NOVEMBER 4.

This afternoon, the Viceroy laid the foundation stone of the Minto Durbar Hall, which is to be added to the Palace. Cordial speeches and an expression of personal esteem were made by Lord Minto and the Maharana. An adjournment was made to the Armoury, and the Old Palace and Lady Minto then went on to the Walter Zenana Hospital, in which she showed the greatest interest.

In the evening a banquet was given by the Maharana, the party proceeding by boat to the Palace. The buildings were brilliantly illuminated, the lines of the Palace were picked out with myriads of lights and structures of lights rising out of the lake cast their reflections on the still waters. It was a scene never to be forgotten. After the banquet the Maharana proposed the health of Their Excellencies and the Viceroy replied. A fine display of fireworks and a weird dance by the Bhils closed the evening's proceedings.

Responding to the toast of his health, His Excellency spoke as follows :—

"Your Highness,—I have listened with sincere pleasure to the words you have addressed to me as the representative of the King-Emperor, and at the same time I am deeply grateful for the cordiality and magnificence of your welcome to Lady Minto, Lady Eileen and myself as your personal guests. I have some advantage over my predecessors in that I think they each of them met Your Highness for the first time on their visits to your State, whereas I have had the good fortune to renew the acquaintance I was so glad to make at Dehra Dun last spring. It is delightful to be here at last—I say at last—because I can assure Your Highness I had hoped to propose this visit to you long ago, if circumstances had permitted it. It is delightful to have wandered along the battlements and amongst the ruins of Chitor, full of romance of an historic past and of the memories of the brave deeds of Rajput warriors and the heroic self-sacrifice of Rajput princesses, and to find oneself in the midst of the hills and lakes of your beautiful Udaipur. All the more so at a time when, as Your Highness tells me, the blessings of rain have raised the spirits of your people, and when the land is full of future promise. Your Highness has alluded to the anxieties with which I have been confronted during my period of office, to the attempts which have been made to misrepresent the intentions of the British Administration, and to the dastardly crimes which have been committed under the plea of political necessity, and which have aroused the detestation of the people of India against their perpetrators. I trust, however, that as your Highness has said the skies of India are beginning to clear and the dark clouds to pass away. I am glad to know that loyal Rajputana has been free from the poison which has been scattered elsewhere, andthat the Ruling Chiefs of India, by the precautions they have taken to bar

THE ENTRANCE OF SEDITION

into their possessions, have added still further to the many proofs they have given in past years of their devotion and loyalty to the Crown. They have shown their determination to safeguard and maintain that identity of interests between the Imperial Government and themselves upon the mutual recognition of which future history of India will be so largely moulded. They have not hesitated manfully to proclaim their loyalty in times of trouble, and they have contributed to the military strength of their country that splendid body of Imperial Service Troops, which is sufficient evidence to the world that they realise all that the solidarity of the Empire implies. I congratulate your Highness on the inauguration of a squadron of the Imperial Service Cavalry, and though your Highness may possibly have experienced the usual difficulties in the organisation of a new corps, I am convinced that when it has been fully formed it will uphold the best traditions of your warlike ancestors.

"Your Highness may rest assured that the loyal indications the Ruling Chiefs of India have given of their eagerness to support the Supreme Government, have not only been warmly appreciated, but have done much to shape the policy of that Government and of its officers in their relations to Native States. It is sometimes asked by Ruling Chiefs as well as by the public in India and in Europe, what our policy towards Native States is. I can only tell you that the basis of that policy was laid down in Queen Victoria's proclamation of 1858, and repeated in the Coronation message of His Majesty the King-Emperor. In 1858 Queen Victoria addressed the Princes of India as follows:—'We hereby announce to the Native Princes of India, that all treaties and engagements made with them by, or under, the authority of the Honourable East India Company, are by us accepted, and will be scrupulously observed, and we look for the like observance on their part. We desire no extension of our present territorial possessions, and while we will admit no aggression upon our dominions or our rights to be attempted with impurity, we shall sanction no encroachment on those of others—we shall respect the rights, dignity and honour of Native Princes as our own, and we desire that they as well as our own subjects shall enjoy that prosperity and that social advancement, which can only be secured by internal peace and good government.' Forty-four years later the King-Emperor wrote: 'To all my feudatories and subjects throughout India, I renew the assurance of my regard for their liberties of respect, for their dignities and

RIGHTS OF INTEREST

in their advancement, and of devotion to their welfare, which are the supreme aim and object of my rule, and which under the blessing of Almighty God will lead to the increasing prosperity of my Indian Empire, and the greater happiness of its people.' In pursuance of these pledges, our policy is with rare exceptions one of non-interference in the internal affairs of Native States, but in guaranteeing their internal independence, and in undertaking their protection against external aggression, it naturally follows that the Imperial Government has assumed a certain degree of responsibility for the general soundness of their administration, and could not consent to incur the reproach of being an indirect instrument of misrule. There are also certain matters, in which it is necessary for the Government of India to safeguard the interests of the community as a whole, as well as those of the paramount power, such as railways, telegraphs and other services of an imperial character, but the relationship of the Supreme Government to the States is one of suzerainty.

"Your Highness will, I know, recognise the difficulty that must exist in adhering to a uniform policy owing to the varying condition of different States. It is this diversity of conditions, which renders so dangerous any attempt at complete uniformity and subservience to precedent. I have, therefore, made it a rule to avoid as far as possible the issue of general instructions, and have endeavoured to deal with questions as they arose with reference to existing treaties the merits of each case, local conditions, antecedent circumstances and the particular stage of development, feudal and constitutional of individual principalities. In a word the object of my Government has been to interpret the pronouncement of two successive sovereigns, in accordance with the eloquent words of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, in his speech at the Guildhall after his return from India. A more sympathetic and, therefore, a more elastic policy. The foundation-stone of the whole system is the recognition of identity of interests between the Imperial Government and Durbars and the minimum of interference with the latter in their own affairs. I have always been opposed to anything like pressure on Durbars, with a view to introducing British methods of administration. I have preferred that reforms should emanate from the Durbars themselves, and grow up in harmony with the traditions of the State. It is easy to overestimate the value of administrative efficiency. It is not the only object to aim at, though the encouragement of it must be attractive to keen and able political officers, and it is not unnatural that the temptation to further it should, for example, appeal strongly to those, who are temporarily in charge of the administration of a State during a minority, whether they are in sole charge or associated with a State Council, their position is a difficult one. It is one of peculiar trust, and though abuses and corruption must, of course, as far as possible be corrected, I cannot but think that political officers will do wisely to accept the general system of administration, to which the Chief and his people have been accustomed. The methods sanctioned by tradition in States are usually well adapted to the needs and relations of the ruler and his people. The loyalty of the latter to the former is generally

A PERSONAL LOYALTY,

which administrative efficiency, if carried out on lines unsuited to local conditions, would lessen or impair. I can assure political officers that I am speaking in no spirit of criticism. No one has a greater admiration of their services than I have. I believe that they themselves very fully recognise, that the necessities of the times have somewhat changed. I believe that they well agree with me. I know that they will loyally endeavour to carry out my views. My aim and object will be, as it has always been to assist them, but I would impress upon them that they are not only the mouthpiece of Government and the custodian of Imperial policy, but that I look to them also to interpret the sentiments and aspirations of the Durbars. It is upon the tactful fulfilment of their dual functions that the Supreme Government and Chiefs must mutually rely. It is upon the harmonious co-operation of Indian Princes and political officers that so much depends, co-operation which must increase in value as communication develops and new ideas gain ground. We are at the commencement of a new era of thought in India. We shall have many new problems to face as years go on, problems surrounded with difficulties and anxieties in the solution of which, I trust, that the ruling Chiefs of India will ever bear in mind that the interests of themselves and their people are identical with those of the Supreme Government. Your Highness, I shall always look back upon my visit to Udaipur with many recollections of your magnificent hospitality, the romantic traditions of Rajputana and the enchantment of the palaces, lakes and islands of Mewar."

UDAIPUR, NOVEMBER 4.

The Viceroy received the Maharana and his son this afternoon privately and afterwards went to tea with His Highness at the Sanelion Ki Bari Garden where the fountains made a wounderful display. In the evening there was a quiet dinner at the Residency. The party leaves to-morrow morning for Gwalior.

The visit to Udaipur has been an unqualified success as, indeed, has the whole of the Rajputana tour. The reception by the Rajputs of Lord and Lady Minto has everywhere been enthusiastic and His Excellency's speeches have given the greatest satisfaction. The pains taken by the Chief and Political officers to look after the comfort of the party have everywhere been unspairing. Everyone will carry away the pleasantest recollections of their visit to Udaipar and the kind attentions and care of Mr. Holme, the Resident, and his charming wife.

THE VICEROY'S VISIT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—When a Viceroy or a Governor pays a visit to Native States the Rulers there issue orders to observe at least one day as a Public Holiday. As our esteemed Viceroy Lord Minto is shortly coming to Bombay, it will be a boon to the Public of Bombay, if Local Government issues orders to observe any day during His Excellency's stay in Bombay as a Public Holiday.—Yours, etc.,

K. H. R.

THE IMPERIAL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

Increased Staff Wanted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 4.

The annual administration report of the Civil Veterinary Department in India for last year is published. It shows continuous progress in the prevention of cattle and horse disease, the improvement of breeding operations and other work, but Colonel Pease points ou that the Imperial Staff is becoming so overworked that some relief must be given if further progress is to be made. He adds if we can obtain no more Imperial Officers at present it seems imperative that we should provide a sufficiently well trained body of men capable of occupying the position of Deputy Superintendents and of taking charge of workable areas. They must have a thorough veterinary training and be capable of dealing with epidemics in the field and of directing the operation of the veterinary assistants under them. It will not be advisable to train such men properly unless we are prepared to establish and equip an Imperial Veterinary College and to provide a proper staff of teachers for the purpose. The time seems to have come to adopt the suggestion of the Government of India made in the review on the administation report of 1906-7. The matter is receiving attention.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 4.

Major R. S. Muter, R. E., whose services are lent to the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company, is granted leave for fifteen months.

The Railway Board have sanctioned estimates for the providing of sixty feet turntables at Howrah, Asansol, Moghal Sarai, Sutna, Jubbulpore, Allahabad and Delhi stations on the East Indian Railway and also for additions to the boarding house for European apprentices at Jamalpur on the East Indian Railway and for providing additional staff quarters for the traffic department at Badnera in the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

ACCIDENTAL EXPLOSION OF A BOMB.

Curious Affair in Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 4.

An extraordinary fatality took place at Tollygunge, a suburb of Calcutta, yesterday afternoon, when a Bengali boy was killed by an explosion of, what is said to have been, a firework bomb. Sailendro Nath Chatterji, aged 16, and Tara Dhan Chatterji, aged 13, two brothers, were preparing firework bombs it is alleged, for the ensuing Kali Puja. They were mixing chlorate of potash, realigar and sulphur, and for this purpose they utilised a vacant house close to their own. They made a few bombs, and while Sailendro was examining one of them, the younger began to handle. It accidentally dropped from Sailendro's hands and exploded with a loud report. The fumes were so great, that Sailendro was only just able to make his escape. Tara Dhan half-chocked fell down, and for some time was missed in the smoke. Neighbours entered the house, and dragged both of them out.

Sailendro was lying in a pool of blood with injuries to his face, lower limbs and and arms. He was evidently in great pain. Tara Dhan was also lying in blood, and unconscious. His right index finger had been blown clean away, and his thumb and the little finger of the right hand were hanging by mere strings of skin. His right arm was broken and his left hand, legs and his face were horribly burnt.

Both were removed to the Medical College Hospital, and Tara Dhan's hand was amputated. His condition was then very critical and he died last night. Sailendro was able to return home after his injuries had been attended to. Fragments of the bomb were sent to the Inspector of Explosives and the remainder of the materials used was forwarded to the Chemical Examiner. The Calcutta C. I. D., helped by the Bengal C. I.D. and the local Police, are busily investigating the affair. The roof, says an eye-witness, had a big portion of it blown away, and the floor where the bomb fell has a hole in it about a foot deep.

LATER.

In connection with the fatal explosion at Tollygunge the police are making vigorous enquiries into the boys' antecedents. Thirty completed firework bombs have been discovered in the house where the explosion took place.

The Police held an inquest to-day on the body of the boy killed in yesterday's explosion at Tollygunge and returned a verdict that death was due to a firework explosion.

AFGHAN AFFAIRS.

Official Corruption in Laghman

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 4.

Reports from the Frontier state that gun-running continues and only lately a big caravan reached Kandahar from Bunder Abbas on its way to Kabul. It is also reported that rifles are fetching a good price.

Sardar Abdul Rahman Jan, the new Governor of Laghman, has discovered various defalcations in the official accounts and several officers have been arrested and sent to Kabul. A special guard has been granted to the new Governor in order that he shall not be murdered like his predecessor.

Advices from Bajaur state that the Mohmand traders have recently imported several mule loads of new rifles and are selling them with ammunition to all who can pay for them.

The earthquake shock which recently did so much damage in Baluchistan was severely felt at Kandahar, but no severe loss occurred there.

The Governor of Jellalabad has recently received instructions practically abolishing the system of "Begar" or forced labour which is so common a practice in Northern. India. In future men who are impressed for transport and other duties will be paid according to a fixed scale and will give receipts for wages so given.

THE DAULATPUR DACOITY.

Further House Searches.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 4.

Yesterday morning two searches were conducted in the northern section of the town in connection with the Daulatpur Dacoity. One of the places of search has been a students' mess known as Vivekanand Home and the other house is of a Bengali gentleman named Mohandranath Dutt. The Vivekanand Home was occupied by a dozen Bengali students and a Madrasi gentleman, R. A. Srinanga Rajan, Agent of the Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company, Tuticorin. These students, excepting two, were away at their villages. The police asked to see especially the room occupied by Ahindra Nath Ghosh, a student of Ripon College, and opened boxes and trunks belonging to Ahindra. About two post cards and some books were seized.

A second search was made in the house of Babu Mahendra Nath Dutt of No. 3 Gourmohan Mukerjee's street. Mahendra Nath is a local landlord. 2,000 postage stamps from different parts of the world and several other loose papers and a few letters were seized.

INDIAN FACTORIES BILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 4.

The Directors of the Budge Budge and National Jute Mills Company, who announce dividends for the half-year ending October 31st last of 20 and 14 per cent. respectively, make a strongly worded appeal to Government to pass the Indian Factories Bill. They condemn the present system of working 16 hours daily, as prejudicial to health, welfare and progress of operatives and their families and as uneconomical and detrimental to machinery and quality of production. They conclude by saying that by amending the present Act Government will confer permanent benefit on employers and employed alike by prohibiting the running of machinery before 6 a.m. or after 6 p.m. and on Saturdays after 1 p.m. and by abolishing all Sunday work save urgent repairs.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 4.

The total approximate gross earnings of State and Guaranteed Railways from April to 23rd October show a gain of Rs. 1,18,82,000 compared with corresponding figures for 1908 and are less than those of 1907 by 93,75,000. The total revenue to date is Rs. 22,58,00,000.

MR. F. R. HALIDAY, Commissioner of Police, had to undergo a operation at the Nursing Home, Wood Street, on Wednesday. The operation was successful and the patient is progressing favourably.

CONCOCTED DACOITY.

Policemen in the Plot.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 4.

Mr. J. K. Johnston I. C. S. Additional Sessions Judge of Bahraich, has delivered judgment in the case of King-Emperor vs. Thakur Jagannath Singh, Inspector of Police, Bahraich, Wazir Ali and Jan Mahammad, Sub-Inspector, Wazid Husain, constable, clerk to Jagannath Singh, Ghans Ali, constable, clerk to the late Abdul Hakim Khan, Inspector Matadin, Mahomed Hasham Luchman, Najaf Khan and Ram Kuber, constables, Ishornath, a Thekadar and peach of the Balrampur estate, and Ram Saran Bhat, a cultivator. He has passed various sentences ranging from one to seven years, on most of the accused. Ram Saran Bhat was acquitted.

The facts of the case are that on the 11th and 12th of October, Jagannath Singh made special reports to Mr. Chamier, Joint Magistrate, that a number of dacoits had assembled in the house of one Saligram, with the intention to commit dacoity that night in Gokalpur. Inspectors Jagannath Singh and Abdul Hakim Khan, with the other accused, started about 11 p.m. for Kuti near Gokalpur, where the dacoits had assembled and succeeded in effecting the capture of 13 men, while the others numbering about 15 or 20 made good their escape. On the 31st March 1909 Inspector Abdul Harim Khan made a remarkable statement to Mr. Williamson Assistant Superintendent of Police that the affair of Kuti was pre-arranged, and that the story about dacoits was a pure invention. The result was that Mr. Williamson communicated with the District Magistrate, and this led to the arrest of all those concerned. Kakim Khan shot himself the same evening. Fifty-seven witnesses were examined for the defence. After discussing the oral and documentary evidence for the prosecution and defence, the learned Judge held that the evidence of the defence witnesses appeared to him to show a strong contrast with that on the side of the prosecution. Important prosecution witnesses had a complicated story to tell, and all had been examined once before and some of them twice. Even with those advantages little result was obtained from cross-examination. The defence witnesses on the other hand had broken down under cross-examination although they had fewer opportunities. A number of entries in the police diaries had been found, which corroborated the prosecution witnesses, and there were no such entries contradicting them, except those which appeared to have made with a definite object in view.

NARAINGUNJ STABBING CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, NOVEMBER 4.

The Naraingunj Stabbing case was resumed to-day. Romoni Mohan Gupta, clerk of Jagabandhu Babu Muktear, Naraingani, examined, said that accused Aditya is Jagabandhu's nephew and put up at his house with witness. Witness was present at the time of his arrest on the previous night. Witness ate and slept with Aditya who did not go to see Jhulan. Chandar Das and the accused Drill Master also slept with them. They did not go out after dusk. The Drill Master used to take his meals at a hotel and sleep with them. They went to bed at 11. Accused awoke at 4 and saw Aditya sleep. The Drill Master that day came to their house before evening and supped there.

Cross-examined he said he was sentenced to three years' imprisonment for forgery some 13 years ago. Witness watched the case on behalf of the accused at Naraingani. He was not cited as a witness before the police. Those who make Tadbir in the case now receive instructions from his house. Witness awoke at four to smoke. After smoking first he gave the "hukka" to Banga and the drill-master. He could therefore see Aditya sleeping with Banga in the curtains notwithstanding.

The next witness, Banga Das President of Panchait, Lakhibardi, corroborated Ramani's evidence.

Bhupati Das, clerk of Jardine Skinner and Co., examined, said accused Jamini was at home the night previous to his arrest. They had a feast that night. One Mishi Babu prepared food that night. They took their meal at 12. Jamini was reading that night from 8 to 11. He was at home that night.

The next witness, Nishi Babu, corroborated this witness.

The case has been adjourned to 19th November.

GOVERNOR OF THE YEMEN.

A Permanent Appointment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 4.

The *Pioneer* says that the arrangement which the Turkish Government made last summer with Imam Yahya in Yemen seems likely to be a permanent one. Imam was appointed Governor of the Mountain Region with a view to lessening the danger of outbreaks among the Arabs, and he has formally accepted responsibility of his new position. During Ramzan he sent a letter to the Vali of Yemen, conveying his homage to the Sultan and also addressed a communication direct to the Grand Vazir. Nothing is said about Mahomed Idris who has been called the Mahdi of the Yemen, but presumably operations against him are being undertaken with a view to breaking up his forces.

THE PATIALA SEDITION CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, NOVEMBER 4.

The Patiala Durbar has engaged the services of the Arthur Grey of the Lahore bar for the prosecution of the sedition case in that State Mr. Grey is at present at Patiala holding a consultation with the Durbar. The *C. and M. Gazette* says the Maharaja will appoint a Bench of three Judges to try the cases. Mr. Roushanlal, Barrister, is counsel for the defence. The case are not yet taken up.

RADIO MESSAGE FROM THE "MALWA."

The following message has been received by the Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company, from the s. s. "Malwa":—"9-56 p.m. Bombay Standard Time: 437 miles from Bombay. All well on board. Having a most pleasant voyage, everybody delighted with the ship. In communication with "Mantua" yesterday for fourteen hours. Expect to arrive at Bombay 5-30 a.m. Friday.—Commander," Malwa."

THE examination by the Government of India of the report of the Royal Commission on Decentralisation is understood to be approaching completion but the final orders will not be passed until the opinions of the Local Governments who are being consulted upon all the more important points have been received and considered which will take some time longer.

THE "ETERNAL FEMININE."

Some Reflections and Suggestions

ON A RECENT CORRESPONDENCE AND A HACKNEYED THEME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Let us begin by renouncing all too Rousseauesquely naive confessions; we do not desire to introduce too marked a personal note, indeed in this as in all really serious and interesting discussions, we prefer to avoid even the appearance of personality. Let us, therefore, obliterate from our minds all merely individual experience, possibly so poignant as to warp the judgment, and distort the true perspective. Enough has already appeared to prove that there are faults on both sides, and while we hold no brief for or against woman, we wish to deepen, a little, the channel of thought. It may be necessary to indicate defects almost inseparable from a too superficial observation; some appearance at least of didacticism may be unavoidable; but our chief object is certainly not to teach much less to dogmatize. We would confine ourselves to a few reflections and a few suggestions. These need not be woven into a close argument; for the object of a close argument is to convince, or to gain a victory. While ours is to discourse diverging where we please and leaving the curious reader to select for himself such points as may excite his opposition, or stimulate his own thought.

The air to-day is thick with misconceptions, half truths, confusing shadows, because almost the whole stock of our thought, like our currency, circulates and is accepted at a face value. Token coinage serves the purposes of commerce well enough; we all agree to take shillings as worth the twentieth part of a pound, although we know that they are not so for our convenience we substitute an artificial for a true value; and since all consent to the imposition, and after all it is corrigible as soon as the matter becomes of importance, by referring to the true standards of higher values, no harm is done. But adopting the same habits in the domain of thought, is evidently dangerous. Token thoughts, token ideas, above all token phrases, are as current as silver change; but unlike a pocketful of debased silver, they cannot be immediately converted into real gold. Rather the general depreciation goes on with alarming rapidity, till a national bankruptcy of ideas seems inevitable. That is one reason why it is more necessary to scrutinize fashionable shibboletha than questionable coins. If we have nothing better to offer, on such a profoundly complex subject as the psychology of the sexes, than the usual popular attacks upon woman, emphasized by isolated experiences, it would be better to hold our peace. Everything in the way of smart gibe and sneer marking the shallow Cynic, which can be said against woman, has been said a thousand times—and has left her, as a problem precisely where she was and seems for some centuries to come, likely to remain. You do not contribute much to the solution of the deeper problems by repeating that woman is "inferior" to man physiologically, that she is incorrigibly mendacious, that she is vain, non-moral (though in this point there is an opening for some much needed analysis) and outrageously unreasonable in claiming "equality." Granting that all this is as true, as part at least is not, how is an intelligent understanding of the question promoted?

We need to go a little deeper into the matter than this, if we are to enrich the subject with anything at once new and true. Whether this is yet possible may be doubted. But there are more profitable ways of approach than querulous complaint, and vigorous invective. It is instructive to note the "causa causans" of this correspondence. Unfortunately it is so personal, that we must handle it very gently. "Benedict" writes with such feeling, is so open and naive, takes the public so completely into his confidence, that his misery commands respect and silence. All we have to say on that head, we shall put in the form of hypothetical cases, which need not be applied to any particular man or woman. Granted that a man has been unfortunate in his wife, granted that she is mendacious, unthrifty, non-moral, common fairness would require us to review the whole field of matrimony, before passing hasty judgment. For one good man's life spoilt by a bad woman, how many good women's lives are spoilt by bad men? If we could weigh in a fair balance, the relative sins of the sexes in their matrimonial relations, we may doubt whether on the whole the "superior" animal man does not stand meat in need of forgiveness.

But considerations of that kind have little general interest. We are all too ready to cry out when we are hurt. And considering the conditions of marriage in modern Society, the wonder is that both contracting parties are not more often hurt to the death than they actually are. Let us leave these vapid and infructuous "cases," which really belong to the system regulating the relation of the sexes, rather than to the inherent qualities of the sexes themselves.

Some exception was taken to the heading given to this correspondence. Why "The Eternal Feminine" any more than the "Eternal Masculine," some indignant person enquires. Did they not both start together in the garden of Eden, and do not both promise to remain contemporaries? If we really must go back into the nebulous region of origins, it is by no means certain, yet, whether there is not solider justification for giving the feminine, the adjective eternal, than the restricted limits of our own experience warrant. But the phrase, whatever scientific "fact" may be hurled at it, suggest a clue to the mystery. The female principle must be associated, as in all world myths, not only with passivity, but with continuity. That is obvious. The future and the past connect in the woman. On the narrow stage of the present man bulks a little larger; but after all what is the present? Like a note in music it has no value except as a link between what is past and what is yet to come. But, surely, as the heiress of the past and the mother of the future, the feminine is eternal, in a truer and more literal sense than man. And it is in this fundamental identity with all continuing life, peculiar to woman, and doubtless intimately related to those cosmic life-serving processes, of which at present, except in so far as they may be vaguely traced here and there in the operations of the will, we have hardly gained any clear perception that we may look for the roots of that puzzling psychological divergence between the sexes, which in many of its merely surface and social symptoms, has often in the past and still is being, made the cheap reproach of womanhood. Let us take up one or two commoner counts in the indictment.

"Benedict" bases his charge against woman on her vanity. He complains that his critics have not met him on this ground. We may assume that "Benedict" like most men who deal in token thought currency, takes it for granted that vanity is a vice. It may be, but if a vice, then surely not a black vice, not the unpardonable sin! And suppose it is not a vice at all but one of the profound attributes of all human character? Moralists have so long agreed that vanity is a vice, while pride is a virtue, or very nearly a virtue, that it savours of temerity to challenge the truth of this highly accredited dogma. This much by way of suggestion. Vanity is intensely human, pride is always a little inhuman. The correlated notion that vanity is "artificial" is as shallow as it is general. Vanity dwells (to quote, not literally but broadly, from Chesterton, who has many illuminating thoughts, while practising his inimitable intellectual contortions) in darkling and desert places: it is found in the ascetic and in the beasts that crawl about his cave: it may be good, or it may be bad, but it is a voice from the abyss. And just as woman stands in closer relation to the centre of all life than man, is more elemental, more diffused, less individualized and sharply defined she appears to have more of this, and many other primitive virtues or vices. Has more vanity in the true natural sense, that is to say, is more responsive to that voice from the abyss; but not much more if any more of what her accusers mean by vanity in the vulgar sense. This is not to be confounded with a totally different characteristic, described by "Benedict," as her "aura of solicitation." We will deal with that later. Not more than a century or two ago, the fops of the period were quite as vain in the narrow sartorial sense, as the women. And we know that human nature does not completely change in a century. Fashion does. It is not the fashion now for men to acknowledge the vanity of dress; but suppressed in one way, the quality must reveal itself in others. It cannot be exterminated, and we need only read the Society papers to satisfy ourselves. That if woman is now openly vainer of her clothes and good looks than men, men are quite as vain of other and on the whole not much better attributes. They are so vain that they have almost renounced the art of talking: they are so vain that they aspire to be thought strong at the cost of repressing all natural vitality and exuberance. And the whole is a pose, to be recorded by the sycophantic interviewer or biographer, who plays

Aaron to these strong silent Moses. That is only one of a hundred of the forms under which the Proteus of male vanity seeks relief and display.

Woman is utterly illogical, exclaims the long suffering "Benedict." Man is by implication, we suppose, is utterly logical. Happily this is not so. Every man plumes himself on being "logical" often without any very definite notion of what logic is. As a "science" its principal practical use, appears to be "to exterminate logicians." But conceding that man thinks more logically on the whole than woman, is this anything to brag about? It is part of man's vanity to be logical, as it is part of woman's vanity to be illogical. And again if we are ready to go some way beneath the surface, and renounce mere vituperation, we shall see it if there is any truth in the distinction (and on the whole there is a little perhaps) it is referable to the fact that woman belongs more to nature, is more spontaneous and less artifical than man. Which is an application we are sure will shock and horrify "Benedict." Nature is extremely illogical. It is only the laborious and irresistible impulse of humanity after order and sequence, that has reduced her to anything like system; and the odd thing is, that having done so, man invariably attributes his own achievements to Nature herself, and talks airily and misleadingly about her immutable laws. It would be as sensible and much more charitable to take the same line with women, the last things in the world man will ever succeed in thoroughly civilizing. A thunderstorm is quite as illogical as a pretty woman; so is an earthquake, as are all elemental things.

Woman has no individuality. Man has possibly in the sense that woman is vaguer, less self-contained, belongs of right rather to the unconscious than the conscious will. A drop of water is much more individual, that is to say, more defined and concentrated than the ocean. It is also less interesting. Man is the earner, woman the spender, so groans the thrifty breadwinner. If this is true, it does not redound much to the superiority of man. At first sight all our sympathies go with the sweating toiler, whose carefully constructed budget is utterly disrupted by the reckless extravagance of his other half. Often closer examination shows that the man's growl is due to the disappearance of coveted savings, rather than the deprivation of the means of life. And here too there is something (We hesitate to say more having ourselves some knowledge of the way the sex will make use of our own arguments against us in times of practical need) to be said for the woman. This regal disregard of the future, this irresponsible desire to make the most of the sunshine belong to all natural, young things. True, we may be accused of inconsistency, having a while ago pointed out, that woman is part of the continuing, rather than of the ephemeral, order. But that is in her essence, and no part of her conscious existence. Consciously, and to that extent separated from her true self, she always is more daringly ephemeral than man, just as radically and unconsciously she is more enduring. And after all she has the courage of her impulses. For if they bring her careful spouse to the workhouse, as too many of us apprehend, she will have to go there too; and hateful though skilly is to a man accustomed to chops, it must be equally so to a woman accustomed to chocolates. There is also the added malignity of a most unbecoming uniform. In such matters the woman is often the truer philosopher. Ah! make the most of what we yet may spend, she cries, and does it. Her husband regards his vanishing balance with staring eyes. But the next day he is dead, and he would not have enjoyed that balance. "Carpe diem," sang the wise old Horace, and Mrs. Benedict, evidently agrees with him. Pray do not suppose we are advocating dishonest extravagance; but in a psychology of woman, we must go beneath the facts to the persistent impulses. One at least of these is to enjoy, and be careless of to-morrow. So too the sun shines to-day, it may not shine to-morrow or it may be of good heart, and bask in it while it does. As a mood, and disjoined from harrowing particular instances, there is a good deal less to be said against it, than against much that the modern female champion of her sex puts forward as special womanly virtues.

It is hinted that our "Benedict" has been poisoning his mind with Weininger. He is recommended to read someone else, we forget at the moment whom. But that shows that his opponents in this debate are as much in fault as he is. No such sincere, and on the whole, successful attempt at clearing up the psychology of the sexes, as that of Otto Weininger has yet been made. It is repulsive in detail, and it is marred by what on a first reading seems a confusion of thought. Probably this is explicable by the fact that Weininger saw his own idea so clearly, that he did not take sufficient pains to make it clear to others. If anyone who turned away from him, a little nauseated at first, will read him again, dispassionately, we feel sure that he will admit that Weininger has got nearer to more than one fundamental truth than any previous writer. Let this at least emerge clearly that there is no question of competition or comparison in the same field between the sexes. May we hint that to get anything like a clear understanding of the psychological differences between man and woman, you must go back to the beginning of things, and trace the inter-connected but quite distinct evolution of two sets of re-agents. Male and female, complementary, indispensable, yet in several points antagonistic, the one predestined rather to intellectual, the other to wider racial and (may be in the fulness of time) spiritual development, an eternal symbolism for the interplay of what we call activity and passivity, impress and receptivity, these are some of the conceptions with which we must familiarise ourselves before we can hope to lift a corner of the veil of mystery which lies on this dark problem.

We demur entirely to Benedict's charge that all women have an aura of solicitation about them, that is to say as a charge, and especially in the ordinary acceptation of the word, solicitation. It is a part of woman's nature, inseparable from the fulfilment of her great function, as the transmitter of life from age to age, to be attractive. If she were not, she would lose all the sanctity which envelops the preliminaries of her young life. If she were not attractive enough to be sought she would be impelled to seek. And in that ignoble role she would frustrate the larger part of Nature's purpose, which is clearly to make her not only the preserver and continuer of life, but also a spur and inspiration to man. Every true woman retains the natural gift of fascination, as long as she retains the physical externals necessary to enforce it, often indeed much longer, when her mission as woman has been duly accomplished. We need only remind our readers of Madame Recamier, who spent her long life in making lovers, and converting them into platonic and loyal friends. Her numerous lovers capitulated one after the other to her aura of solicitation, only to find that it was instinctive and under the complete control of a virginal soul. In this as in many other instances, we perceive distinctly, the possibilities of spiritual influence and inspiration, working through the most primitive allurements, given to evolving women for the raising and glorifying of the race. To complain of this aura of sexual attractiveness ("not" we emphatically say solicitation, in the sense of conscious depravity) in beautiful women, is about as sensible as to complain of a rose being red, or a violet blue. We have little space to deal with the other side of the question. But those who like "X." harp on the working girl, and the bachelor girl, as admirable types of the future woman, utterly mistake the real nature of the problem. The modern craze, of which the Suffragettes are the noisy exponents and concrete condemnation, the craze for an impossible equality between the sexes, is let us hope a passing phase, due to a large surplus of women, who have no other outlet for suppressed and perverted energies. You cannot fight against Nature. It would not be silliier for these hysterical and disappointed females to claim by suffrage an equality with the fishes, and declare that in a few years they intended to live beneath the water. Woman has her part to play in the scheme of evolution, as man has his. No amount of talking will remove the barriers which Nature has set up, or convert women into men. Dull and brutal as man appears to these enlightened women to be, he has yet sense enough to know that it would seem slightly ridiculous, were he to start associations for the purpose of obtaining by popular vote for men the privilege of becoming mothers. By renouncing her birthright, by unsexing herself, and stepping down into the arena to compete with man, in his own field, woman throws away her characteristic strength, and becomes, in fact, what she now so much resents in name, an inferior man.

But here we handy platitudes. Let us come back to the psychology of the matter. If it is true that man's thought is completer than woman's, that woman has no coherent thought but only "henids" as Weininger says, incohate fragmentary bits of thought, if woman is non-moral (as relatively she undoubtedly is), if she commit so many ethical sins, that if she were not woman we should cut her once and for ever, and yet in spite of all treat, we persist in loving and honouring her. What is the explanation? We have no patience with the copy-book phrase, woman is what man makes her. Nothing could be falser. She is no more what man makes her, than a snake is less a snake whatever man may try to make of it, or a bird less a bird. And if there is any question at all of one sex making the other we should say that woman re-acts on man at least as forcibly as man on woman. The only sense in which this kind of truism is true, is that a woman is often to a man, (not really) precisely what he imagines her to be in other words, that she evokes, in the generous period of love, the highest and best in man. Man projects all his finest qualities, all his highest ideals, and sees them reflected, and beautified in the woman he loves. No one seriously doubts that that is psycological true: or that it is one of nature's cunning devices for prefecting her elaborate plans, and carrying the evolution of the race onward. But notwithstanding that the woman is in essence the passive and receptive, while in seeming, the stimulating and exciting factor, it is utterly untrue to say that she herself is in any way what man makes of her. She is what Nature makes of her, and has to serve in her own, usually unconscious way, the cosmic aims of Nature. As to her alleged want of morality, let it be remembered that while many virtues are asked of man, one and one only, conjugal fidelity, is asked of woman. She is not asked to be courageous, or truthful, (though many women are far braver and some are as truthful, as and than most men) she is only asked to be faithful. And this takes us back again to the beginnings of things and the starting point of our psychology. This demand so limited is imposed in accordance with Nature's design, that woman's exclusive function should be the preservation of the race, in furtherance whereof, we have the conception of the home life pivoting on the perfect, faithful wife.—Yours, etc.,

X. X.

II

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The article headed "Eternal Feminine" and signed "Benedict" which appeared in your paper of the 28th ultimo, has been the cause of much amusement to your readers generally; but in my case amusement is tempered by somtempinous pity for the wretched man who wrote it. What sort of a man is he? If one may call so egotistical, a being a man, that he could pen such a farrago of disgraceful abuse on womenkind in general, he must, truly be utterly devoid of self-respect and self control. He may, as he whines out at the end of his effusion, have been through the fire and emerged with scorched and quivering flesh and he may have the barbed and blood-stained arrow buried deep in his shuddering soul, if such a creature can lay claim to the possession of a soul; but there is another point of view from which to regard the matter, and that is his wife's point of view. If she is alive she deserves our profoundest sympathy; if dead, what a happy release death must have brought to her, how the iron must have entered into her soul and in what an atmosphere of despair she must have lived. In his own house such a man as Benedict must be like some dog in the manger, hugging his selfishness to his heart, grudging his wife any happiness or pleasure in her life; brooding over his wrongs, real or imaginary, he finds relief in spilling venom publicly at the woman he has sworn to cherish and protect, for though his letter begins with generalities it distinctly ends with personalities and, he who runs may read and understand, what is at the bottom of "Benedict's" bitterness and vindictiveness; "money is the root of all evil" and it is evidently love of the almighty "bawbee" that has warped and petrified "Benedict's" heart and caused him to drain the cup of Marah and misery to its bitter end. His mental tortures over expensive lace and twelve buttoned gloves can be summed up in three words "Bang went a sixpence" for he betrays his nationality and "forbye" at every turn and shows himself to be one of the meanest of men from the "laud o'cake's."

"Benedict" refers with much unction to the Oriental subordination of women, but I may assure him that no Oriental, be he Hindu or Mahomedan, would be guilty of the incredible meanness of abusing his womankind before the public, the Oriental may still follow the uncivilized customs of his forefathers and regard his wife as inferior to himself, but he will neither allow any slur to be cast on her character, nor will he flaunt his grievences, real or imaginary, in the face of the public. I think we may now leave "Benedict" to his conscience if he should possess one, and if it has not been scared along with his "scorched and quivering flesh" and to the judgment of your readers.

FIAT JUSTICIA RUAT CŒLUM.

MOTOR-CAR IN A TRENCH.

Alleged Neglect of Precautions.

THE occupants of a motor-car, belonging to Mr. Madowji Thackersey, and brothers of Sir Vithaldas Thackersey, suffered a severe shaking on Wednesday evening in an accident near the Elphinstone High School.

The car was being driven from Bori Bunder along Cruickshank-road towards the old Money School. At a point just opposite the Elphinstone High School an excavation had been made on the road-side by the servants of the Calendar Cable Company for the purpose of repairing some underground cable. The hole was between four and five feet deep and three wide, and on the side nearest the tramway lines the excavated earth was thrown up and formed a fairly high mound. However, it is said that no warning lights had been placed there and that the shadow of some trees made it more difficult to notice the heap of earth and the pit. The car ran straight into the pit and the three occupants were thrown violently forward. They found themselves in a very dangerous predicament as the car tilted over on to its left side and was very seriously damaged. After recovering from the shock, they scrambled out and escaped with only a few scratches. They drove home in a ghary leaving the car in the trench, where it remained till nine o'clock in the morning when it was dragged out and taken away, almost a complete wreck. Yesterday morning the earth mound was removed from the side on which it had been deposited to the opposite side, and a rope fence was erected around the pit. The police have the matter under investigation. It is rumoured that a claim for damages will be made against the Company responsible for the excavation, for neglect to take the precaution of having lights placed around it.

INDIAN MINES RETURN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 4.

The following are the Indian gold mine returns for last month.

Mysore West.—2,498 tons of tailings, cyanided, yielded 172 ozs. of gold, compared with 173 ozs. in September.

Balaghat.—3,200 tons of ore, crushed, yielded 1,443 ozs of gold and 4,550 tons of tailings, cyanided, yielded 215 ozs., making a total yield of 1,658 ozs. as compared with 1,615 ozs. in September and 1,638 ozs. in August.

Nundydroog.—3,300 tons of ore, crushed, yielded 6,924 ozs. of gold and 7,020 tons of tailings, cyanided, yielded 636 ozs., making a total yield of 7,560 ozs., compared with 7,524 ozs. in September and 7,512 ozs. in August.

Champion Reef.—14,810 tons of ore, crushed, yielded 7,346 ozs. of gold and 21,260 tons of tailings, cyanided, yielded 2,207 ozs., making a total yield of 9,553 ozs. compared with 9,561 ozs. in September and 9,552 ozs., in August.

Mysore.—19,700 tons of ore, crushed, yielded 16,807 ozs. of gold and 15,616 tons of tailings, cyanided, yielded 2,172 ozs., making a total yield of 18,970 ozs. compared with 18,956 ozs. in September and 19,004 ozs., in August.

Ooregaum.—10,523 tons of ore, crushed, yielded 6,284 ozs. of gold and 9,309 tons of tailings, cyanided, yielded 1,016 ozs. and slimes treated by the Ridgway process 1,105 tons obtained 64 ozs., making a total yield of 7,364 ozs. as compared with 7,357 ozs. in September and 7,310 ozs. in August.

A COMPLIMENT to the troops, who recently were engaged in Manœuvres in Wiltshire was paid at the County Assizes when the grand fury made a presentment to Mr. Justice Phillimore expressing "appreciation and pride at the exemplary conduct of the 25,000 troops who had recently carried on Manœuvres in the northern part of the County."

TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, NOVEMBER 4.

A Conference to discuss the needs of technical education in Burma was held in the Board Room of the offices of the Director of Public Instruction on Tuesday and Wednesday. Mr. J. G. Coventon, Director of Public Instruction, in opening the discussion presented a brief sketch of what has been done in the past in the way of technical education. He divided Arts into two main groups; (1) those connected with the profession which were especially scientific, e. g., engineering, etc., (2) those connected with ordinary country life and home e. g., weaving and shoe making etc.

After a lengthy discussion the following resolutions were carried:—"That the Central Technical School for Industrial education in vernacular should eventually be opened at Insein in connection with the Engineering School and related to all selected vernacular schools for technical education which may hereafter be established: (2) Pupils should be drafted to this central school who shew especial aptitude for technical training and should be placed on stipendiary funds for the completion of the course which should be in the vernacular and aim to provide (a) general technical training for the hands and the eye, (b) training pupils who might hope to become skilled artisans in various crafts and industry, (c) teachers should be trained to give instructions in the local Industrial school in local industries such as carpentry, blacksmithing, canework, pottery, etc."

Almost all schools should be opened by the Government of local authorities at three or four local centres in the Province for imparting technical education and training.

WEEKLY PLAGUE REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 4.

The total number of deaths from plague in all India last week was 3,456. The Bombay Presidency reported 946; the Central Provinces and Berar, 837; the United Provinces, 634; the Punjab, 476; Central India, 212; Mysore, 166; Madras, 94; Bengal, 53; Hyderabad, 18; Burma, 14; and Kashmir, 6.

MR. POLAK IN RANGOON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, NOVEMBER 4.

The members of the Hindu Social Club were "At Home" last evening to Mr. H. S. L. Polak, the delegate of the South Africa Indians. In introducing Mr. Polak, Mr. V. G. Bijaparker briefly reviewed the situation of the Indians in South Africa. Mr. Polak followed with an address upon the same subject. After refreshments a vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. M. A. Sundrum Aiyer to Mr. Polak and the proceedings terminated.

THE ARBUTHNOT INSOLVENCY.

A Technical Point Solved.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 4.

At the High Court to-day a Full Bench delivered judgment in a letters patent appeal in connection with matter relating to the Insolvency of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. A depositor had received halves of currency notes for Rs. 4,500 in return of his fixed deposit. Before the other halves of the notes could be sent the firm failed. The depositor applied to the Insolvency Commissioner for orders to the Official Assignee to return the other halves. He dismissed the application. After an unsuccessful appeal to the Divisional Bench he carried the matter in a letters patent appeal.

The Full Bench by a majority dismissed the appeal holding that property in notes did not pass from sender until both halves are sent.

INCOME-TAX APPEAL.

Gross Capital to be Charged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 4.

The Oriental Telephone and Electric Co., Madras, appealed to the High Court against the assessment of professional tax by the Madras Corporation on the gross capital of the Company which has branches in other parts of the world. The Company contended that they could be assessed only on the gross income received from business in Madras. The High Court on the provisions of the City Municipal Act held that the Company was liable to be taxed on its gross capital.

THE SIMLA EXODUS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 4.

The Government of India Secretariats close finally at Simla as follows:—Finance, to-day; Public Works Department and Revenue on the 6th instant; the Home Department on the 8th; the Foreign Department about the 23rd; the Legislative Department remains open until the Reform Scheme is disposed of.

Mr. O'Doandhu, Accountant-General, P. W. D., arrived in Calcutta on the 25th instant.

Colonel Leslie, Sanitary Commissioner, leaves Simla on tour on the 16th instant.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending 2nd November was 522, giving a death-rate of 27·75 per annum, per thousand as against 34·61 the corresponding period of last year, and 34·72 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 69 died from fevers: 3, plague: 1, small-pox: 1, cholera: 2; leprozy: 45, phthisis: 41, diseases of the nervous system: 132, affections of the respiratory organs: 16, diarrhœa: 15, dysentery: 50, still-born: 80, old age and debility: 16, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 26; Brahmin, 14; Lingaet, 2; Bhattia, 6; Hindu of other caste, 247; Hindu low caste, 57; Musalman, 121; Parsee, 16; Jew, 2; Native Christian, 25; Eurasian, 2; European, 3; Buddhist, 1. The total number of births was 461 as against 401 the corresponding period of last year, and 411 the average over the past five years. The number of deaths includes 5 among recent arrivals from the mofussil, and thus the total mortality was reduced to 517 and the death-rate to 27·49.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

A FABRICATED WILL.

Before Mr. Justice Davar.

TEJBAI KHEMSEY VS. VEJBAI AND ANOTHER.

His Lordship has disposed of this suit in which the plaintiff sought to have a previous order of the Court set aside and prayed for Letters of Administration with the will annexed to the estate of one Jetha Viram.

His Lordship, in delivering his judgment, said that Jetha Viram was a well-to-do member of the Outchi Dasa Oswald Community of Bombay. He died at Jalgaon on the 12th December 1905. His wife Vejbai, the first defendant in the suit, was with him. Jetha Viram left considerable immoveable property. He left him surviving his widow Vejbai, and the second defendant Jamnabai, the widow of his predeceased son. In June 1906 Vejbai applied for Letters of Administration to her husband's estate. The second defendant filed a caveat, and stated that Jetha had executed a will in 1905. The proceedings were then converted into a suit. The suit was heard in July 1907. When it was stated that Jetha Deoji of Jalgaon, who had the will, had lost it, but that he had the draft of the will in Jetha Viram's own handwriting. The plaintiff in this suit is the son of a sister of the deceased Jetha Viram's grandfather. After the letters were ordered to be issued to the first defendant, plaintiff filed this suit and he prayed that the consent order made in the former testamentary suit be set aside, and that Letters of Administration with the will be issued to him. At the hearing the second defendant did not appear and the contest was between the plaintiff and the first defendant. The plaintiff's case was that Jetha declared the will lost but lodged the writing in the deceased's own handwriting that Jamnabai, thereupon, attempted to prove the will that after the suit proceeded to a certain stage, Vejbai paid Jamnabai a large sum of money and that, thereupon, Jamnabai withdrew her opposition, and that the consent order was obtained by fraud and collusion. The plaintiff charged Vejbai and Jamnabai, that they obtained the order with a view to certain undue advantage for themselves and defraud other legatees, including the plaintiff.

The first defendant maintained that the will of the 12th December was a forgery. She denied that she had been guilty of any collusion and that the settlement arrived between her and her daughter-in-law was a fair and proper settlement.

His Lordship said that the first defendant had proved conclusively that there was no foundation for the allegations of fraud and collusion between the two defendants. His Lordship failed to detect the smallest trace of fraud or bad faith in the settlement. Jetha Dewji, his Lordship said, impressed him as a man who was as intelligent as he was unscrupulous. On a consideration of the whole of the evidence His Lordship had come to the conclusion that Jetha Dewji had a great deal to do with the preparation of the Exhibit B (the draft will) than he would have the Court to believe. The idea of getting Jetha Viram to make a will seemed to have been entirely his. He appeared to be a masterful man and His Lordship had no doubt that he exercised a commanding influence over the mind of the deceased; and of the deceased's utter incapacity to understand or grasp what he was doing, the writing itself afforded abundant evidence. Jetha Dewji, His Lordship said, found an elderly childless sick man nearing death. Jetha thought that was an excellent opportunity to enrich his own wife and other relatives, and do that in a manner which would confer importance on himself. On the evidence and having regard to the surrounding circumstances, His Lordship came to the conclusion that Jetha got the sick man to write at his dictation. That the man was quite incapable of exercising any mental powers was quite clear from an attempted perusal of the writing. The spelling was such as would disgrace a boy of ten in a vernacular school. It being supposed to be in Gujarati, His Lordship attempted to read the document, but failed to make very much sense out of the greater part of it. It seemed quite clear to His Lordship that Jetha Dewji seeing the end approaching propped up the dying man, and made him scribble at his dictation. From the facts that had come to light and from his own subsequent conduct, His Lordship held that the will which Jetha Dewji brought to Bombay subsequent to the death of Jetha Viram, was a fabricated document, prepared under his directions by his partner Punsi Varsung. His Lordship said that Jetha Dewji was deliberately charged with producing a forged will. Jetha, after this was evidently in a funk, did not produce the will for some time for inspection, though he was called upon to do so, and soon afterwards announced that the will had been lost. The story about the loss was one that no Court could believe. His Lordship believed that Jetha destroyed or suppressed the alleged will and resorted to the false story of having lost it. His Lordship held that under the dominating influence of Jetha Dewji, the deceased mechanically made an effort to write what was dictated to him. He was not in a state to sustain the mental efforts of making an elaborate will. He appeared to have collapsed in the midst of it and never rallied again.

His Lordship accordingly dismissed the suit and ordered the plaintiff to pay all the costs of the first defendant.

GUARDIANSHIP OF A DAUGHTER.

Before Mr. Justice Davar.

RADHIKABAI ALIAS KARIMBI VS. BELAITIJAN.

For the Applicant:—Mr. Ahmed Sayani, instructed by Mr. M. K. Sayani.

For the Respondent:—Mr. F. B. Motiwalla, instructed by Messrs. Balkrishna and Motabhoy.

His Lordship heard, on the Crown side yesterday, arguments in the rule calling upon the respondent to produce a minor Chandri, the daughter of the petitioner, in Court and to show cause why the minor should not be handed over to the petitioner.

It appears that the petitioner who is a Hindeo of Sholapur, had married one Baboo Yesseo. By that marriage he had two children, the minor and one Rupa, who died when six months old. After the death of the latter, and while the minor was aged about two years and a half, on account of a dispute with her husband, she left his protection with the minor and went to reside at Hubli, where she was induced by a Pathan called Abdoolla to become a Mahomedan and to marry him. After this she was brought down to Bombay by Abdoolla about a year and a half ago. Abdoolla, it appears, had sold or given away the minor in marriage with the respondent's son without the consent or knowledge of the petitioner, and had then run away. After making several attempts to get back the child from the respondent, the petitioner applied to the Chief Presidency Magistrate for a process against the respondent, but the learned Magistrate rejected that application after the examination of the minor, who is aged about five years and a half. Thereupon the petitioner had applied to the High Court under section 491 of the Criminal Procedure Code and obtained a rule from His Lordship.

After hearing the arguments advanced on behalf of the respondent, His Lordship, without calling upon the petitioner to reply, made the rule absolute and directed the respondent to hand over the minor in Court to the custody of the petitioner.

THE NEW PROVINCIAL INSOLVENCY ACT.

Coram Chandavarkar and Heaton Judges.

SHREEKISSENDAS BHATYA VS. GOPALDAS FATECHAND.

For the Appellant-creditor—Mr. N. M. Patvardhan.

For the Respondents-debtors:—Mr. R. B. Gupte.

This was an appeal under the new Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907 against the order of Mr. C. Fawcett, the District Judge of Ahmednagar, who on 6th April last adjudged the petitioning debtors "Insolvents" under section 16 of the new Act. The applicants presented their petition on 16th March 1908 to the District Court at Ahmednagar alleging that they had been arrested in execution of a decree of the Sub Judges' Court at Ahmednagar but that they were let out on giving an undertaking that they would apply for an order of adjudication as insolvents under section 4 of the Act; they further stated that they had not sufficient assets to pay off their creditors who in all amounted to forty-six. The District Judge held that there was no "sufficient cause" for withholding the order applied for, within the meaning of section 15 of the Act, and appointed a receiver on the 22nd of April 1909. The appellant who was one of the opposing creditors appealed on the ground that evidence should have been taken under section 14 of the Act, and this first appeal No. 106 of 1909 had been admitted in the High Court on 2nd July 1909 by Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Beaman. This case came on for final hearing on Wednesday the 3rd instant when agreements were addressed. Their Lordships on a consideration of all the circumstances remarked that the present case was on all fours with Motichand vs. Krishnaji (first appeal No. 45 of 1905). As the receiver was not made a party to the present appeal and as the creditors had ample remedies under section 42, 43 and 44 of the new Act, their Lordships dismissed the appeal with costs and confirmed the order adjudicating the original applicants as insolvents.

CHARGE AGAINST A PLEADER.

Bail Order Confirmed.

On Wednesday, at Surat, the rule calling upon Mr. Anupram Kirparam, Pleader and Municipal Councillor, who stands charged with breach of trust as a trustee in respect of certain jewellery worth about a lakh of rupees, to show cause why the bail order should not be set aside, was argued before Mr. Mead, District Magistrate. Mr. Branson, Bar-at-Law, appeared to show cause on behalf of the accused.

After hearing the arguments of counsel, Mr. Mead discharged the rule and released the accused on his furnishing securities for Rs. 70,000 and on his own recognizance for Rs. 30,000.

The case will be heard by Mr. Henderson, Assistant Collector of Surat.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRTES' COURTS.

ESPLANADE.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

ASSAULT ON A PUBLIC SERVANT.

Inspector Ryan charged Bashu Pragji, a Bania, with assaulting a public servant in the discharge of his duties. The charge against the accused was that on Wednesday he was going out of the Prince's Dock when the complainant Vithu Dhaku, a Customs peon, who was on duty at the gate of the dock, wanted to search him. He resisted, and when the complainant tried to make his search, he gave him a blow, and then a slap on the face. The complainant seized him when the accused bit him on the left arm. The accused was eventually arrested. The accused was convicted and sentenced to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

POSSESSING COCAINE WITHOUT A LICENSE.

Inspector Lewis charged one Chhotalal Dharamdas with being in possession of 19 grains of cocaine without a license. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 15, or, in default, to undergo four days' simple imprisonment.

One Ibrahim Abdulla was charged with being in possession of 71 1/2 grains of cocaine without a license. The accused was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 40, or, in default, to undergo ten days' simple imprisonment.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

FORT.

Before Colonel Cordue (Chairman), and Mr. G. C. Plinston.

ILL-TREATING ANIMALS.

Their Worships disposed of a number of cases, including some in which the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals charged a number of bullock-cart drivers with ill-treating animals. The animals were either lame and emaciated or had sore necks. The accused were convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of from Rs. 2 to 3. The animals were ordered to be sent to hospital.

GIRGAON.

Before Messrs. Frank Harrison (Chairman), and K. S. Aiyar.

CAUSING OBSTRUCTION.

Their Worships disposed of 34 cases, the majority of which were against hawkers for exposing articles for sale so as to cause obstruction in a public street.

DADAR.

Before Rao Bahadur Vasanji Khimji (Chairman), and M. H. Lalji.

PLYING FOR HIRE WITHOUT A LICENSE.

Their Worships disposed of a number of cases, some of which were against victoria drivers for plying for hire off the stand without a license.

DEPARTURE OF THE TRANSPORT "PLASSY."

The hired Transport "Plassy," Captain F. B. S. Notley, R. N. R., will sail to-day for Southampton with details, consisting of 46 officers, 37 ladies, and 29 children, 11 warrant officers 11 women and 33 children, 942 non-commissioned officers, and men, 35 women and 85 children, 8 prisoners and 12 insanes. The following are the names of the officers:—

Br Col J Jellatt, wife and daughter, R F A
Lt Col F Jenckin and wife, R A M C
Lt Col F Le Kuense, and wife, R A M C
Lt Col H C Petre, and wife, Rifle Brigade
Major H T Everett, Somers L I
Major H E Winter, and wife, R A M C
Major N Beynon, and wife, R G A
Major F Kiddle, wife and 2 children, R A M C
Major W Buddleston, and wife R A M C
Major N E Tilney, R H A
Capt A G Bingley, Berks
Capt Keane, I A
Capt J R Brown
Capt Dalyell
Capt T Nowes, wife and 3 children I M S
Capt R Peinger, R G A
Capt T L Smith, wife and 3 children, S and T
Capt B Haslam, R E
Capt L Arthur, I A
Capt and Rdg, Mr F Richer, 15th Hus
Capt P Keen, wife and child, I A
Capt E Molesworth, wife and infant, R E
Capt H Cornes, R F A
Capt W Vaughan, wife and child, R A M C
Capt G Bond, wife and child, I A
Capt W Nimmo and wife, R A M C
Capt K Kirkpatrick, wife and 2 children I A
Capt A B Cottaun, B A
Lieut J Bateson, I A
Lieut R Carrylngton, R H A
Lieut Appleyard, E Surrey
Lieut C A Mortimer, R W A
Lieut H H Tall, R F A
Lieut C F Murphy, Berks
Capt H Ovans, and wife R Fus
Lieut M Slaughter Berks
Lieut K E Cooper, I A
Lieut W Leith, Rcs I A
Lieut P Chapman, 26th M Baty
Lieut Brett, I A
Lieut M Radford, Be
Lieut E Mukesso Manc Regt
Lieut D Upson, I A
Lieut Rdgar, A V D
Revd A A B Cole, C of E and child
Wife of Col H Barrow R A M C
Wife of Lieut Col H Haines, and wife, R A M C
N Sister M Bartlett, R A M N S I
N Sister E Lingard, R A M N S I
N Sister H Rooke, R A M N S I
M Sister A G French, R A M N S I
Sister of Major Shea, and 2 children, Staff College
Sister of Maj Thomas, and infant, R F A
Sister of Maj Chandler, I A
Sister-in-Law of Capt D G Cowie, R A
Sister-in-Law of Capt Hamdew, and child Q L I
Sister-in-Law of Capt Gardiner, B M Quetta
Wife of Capt H Webb, I M S
Wife of Capt Lund and infant, I A
Wife of Capt T Q Bird and 2 children
Wife of Capt T Beck and 2 children
Wife of Lieut T W Lloyd and 2 children, S & T
Wife of Lieut Radcliff-Smith and 2 children, I A
Child of Lieut Col J F Cadell, R F A
Miss Cardle
Miss Mokleburg
Maj Jacob, I A

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY GOLF WEEK.

Third Day.

ANOTHER stage in the Bombay golf week was reached on Wednesday morning, when the first round in the Scratch and handicap Competitions was played off the condition being by stroke play over 18 holes, nine holes on Wednesday and nine holes on Thursday. This competition which is the most popular one of the week, drew a large entry, there being 25 Competitors on the Senior class and 26 competitors on the Junior Class. Four prizes, two for the best scratch scores and two for the best handicap scores in each class are offered. In the Senior Class two competitors Messrs. England and Scott succeeded in completing the nine holes in under "Bogeys" score, Mr. England sending in a card of 38, which so far is the best round of the week, Mr. Scott doing a 40. Messrs. Aitken and Ferrers Nicholson tieing for third place with 41.

Mr. England started with a five to the first hole, taking four each to the next three holes he finished up the last five holes in 21 strokes, it is a good score and puts him in a winning position. Mr. Scott playing steadily was 25 strokes for the first five holes, he then took the long hole in four and only taking 11 strokes to the last three did the last four holes in 15 strokes. Mr. Aitken who won the scratch "Bogey" Competition on Monday and Tuesday was again playing well, but not quite up to his usual form on the green. Mr. England also leads for the Handicap Competition.

In the Junior Class Mr. Thacker easily leads both in the Scratch and handicap Competitions, being two strokes better than Mr. Thompson in the former and two strokes better than Mr. Skelton in the latter. He played a remarkably steady round and with the exception of the fourth and last hole towhich he took six strokes each he did all the rest in five strokes or less. For the Handidap Prize there are 3 nett scores returned of under 40 and no less than eight out of sixteen cards returned show scores equal to or better than the "Colonels" score for the course which seems to point to the need of handicaps in the Senior Class being revised. The following are the results of first day's play:—

SENIORS (SCRATCH).

	Score.		Score.
R D England ...	38	D A Guthbert ...	46
R P Scott ...	40	J Jessop ...	46
R Aitken ...	41	T R S Mackenzie...	46
E F Nicholson ...	41	G F D Tennant ...	47
R C Lowndes ...	42	P J Arnot ...	48
M Innes Ker ...	42	K Mackenzie ...	48
A Gibbins ...	43	C A Ross ...	49
S N Powell ...	48	E P Comber ...	50
E E Commbs ...	44	H P S Lattey ...	50
C A Engle ...	45	J Robertson ...	51
A Smith ...	45	A Clarke ...	54
H F Busch ...	46		

SENIORS (HANDICAP).

	Score.	Handicap.	Result.
R D England ...	38	Scr	38
R P Scott ...	40	Scr	40
S N Powell ...	43	—3	40
M Innes Ker ...	42	—2	40
R C Lowndes ...	42	—2	40
E Ferrers Nicholson...	41	Scr	41
R Aitken ...	41	+1	42
A Smith ...	45	—3	42
C A Engle ...	45	—2	43
H F Busch ...	46	—2	44
E E Coombs ...	44	Scr	44
D A Cuthbert ...	46	—2	4
A Gibbins ...	43	+1	4
P J Arnot ...	48	—3	5
J Jessop ...	46	—1	5
K Mackenzie ...	48	—3	5
G F D Tennant ...	47	—2	45
T R S Mackenzie ...	46	Scr	46
E P Comber ...	50	—3	47
H P T Lattey ...	50	—3	47
J Robertson ...	50	—2	48
C A Ross ...	49	Scr	49
A Clarke ...	54	—2	52

JUNIORS (SCRATCH).

	Score.		Score.
L Thacker ...	43	H P Hebblethwaite	50
J Thompson ...	45	E B Ousseley ...	50
B Lockhead ...	47	R Butters ...	51
J H Skelton ...	47	A Geddis ...	53
T D Parry ...	47	E Hargreaves ...	55
A Folkes ...	48	C E Redman ...	55
J S Mair ...	49	L Margolilouth ...	56
J H Hardie ...	50	R W Fisher ...	64

JUNIORS (HANDICAP).

	Score.	Handicap.	Result
L Thacker ...	43	—6	37
J Skelton ...	47	—8	39
A Folkes ...	48	—9	39
J S Mair ...	49

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 4.

The conditions in the Arabian Sea indicate the presence of some disturbance but if a storm has formed it is so far from the Coast that its positions and intensity cannot be judged from land observations. There is still an area of unsettled conditions in the South of the Bay. Nearly general rain is reported from the extreme South of the Peninsula where Cochin had two inches and Pamban and Coimbatore, one.

The forecast gives no important change as likely.

STORM SIGNAL.

A telegram from Simla states that the conditions are still disturbed in the Arabian Sea, but that it is impossible to judge whether a storm be formed.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 4TH NOVEMBER.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Kharif harvest in progress. Wheat being sown. Rapeseed larger area sown this year.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Wheat and rapeseed being sown. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rabi sowings progressing favourably. Kharif harvest in progress.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Cawnpore.—Seasonable. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Beawar.—Bright no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities. Cotton crop making good progress.

Amraoti.—Seasonable. Wheat doing well.

Khamgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants shedding bolls. Cotton crop estimate 14 annas. Food-grains prospects improving. Wheat and linseed being sown. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general and arriving in small quantities. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. No further rain expected. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton crop making good progress and accounts continue favourable. Cotton first sowing rather blossoming.

Viramgam.—Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing.

Wadhwan.—Unusually cool. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants showing bolls. Cotton crop excellent and accounts continue favourable.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing and showing bolls rapidly ripening.

Barsi.—Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Hubli.—Cloudy, but no rain. More rain wanted generally. Dry here, but raining in the surrounding districts. Cotton crop accounts continue favourable. Food-grains suffering from want of rain. Wheat being sown. Crop prospects generally good. Insects doing harm.

Bellary.—More rain wanted generally. Cotton crop prospects improving.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 4TH NOVEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 4th November, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The air remains drier at Ambala and Multan, while the usual amount of moisture is present in it over the rest of the division. Temperature continues high at most places; the greatest excess being 10° during night in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and humidity is either equal to or below the average. Temperature continues to rise and is now generally in large excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity has decreased at Karachi and is now in defect in Sind. Day temperature has risen and is above the average at most places; night temperature is normal except for an excess in Upper Sind and parts of Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Veraval, Ahmedabad and Rajkot; in defect at Bhuj and normal elsewhere. Maximum temperature is above the average at most places; minimum temperature is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Light or moderate cloud persists in the south-west. The air is drier at Sauger and Akola, while it contains the average amount of moisture in other places. Temperature during day remains high everywhere but during night it is normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual. Temperature is normal except for a defect during day at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately clouded in Hyderabad and lightly so in parts of the Bombay Deccan. Humidity is in considerable defect at most places. Day temperature continues in excess; night temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—Nearly general rain is reported from the extreme south. Cochin has had 2·16" of rain and Coimbatore 1·04." Cloud has increased and skies are today heavily clouded in Malabar and south Coromandel Coast. The barometer in Cutch, Kathiawar and the north Bombay Deccan has fallen slightly. Seas are slight to moderate in the south.

Weather to the south of latitude 18° is likely to remain more or less cloudy.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 5th November.

1. The Range at Santa Cruz will be reserved for Class Firing (Recruits) to-morrow afternoon Saturday the 6th instant.
Train leaves Church Gate Station at 3-8 p.m.
2. The Squadron will Parade at Church Gate Station on Tuesday, morning next, the 9th instant at 7-30 a.m.
Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki, Carbines and Swords.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Offg. Comdg., Bo. L. Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR T. A. SAVAGE, V. D.

Bombay, 5th November.

485.—Detail for the week ending 6th instant.
To-day. Friday 5th instant—All Recruits of the Current Season to parade at Headquarters at 6-30 p. m.
486.—Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class Firing as follows:—
Saturday morning 2nd Period.
Afternoon Reserved for "G" Coy.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-5 a.m. and 1-50 p.m.
Sunday 7th Reserved for "E" Coy.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-5 a.m.
487.—Arms—It is notified for information that until further orders no arms will be available for issue to members at Head-Quarters.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 5th November.

679 PRACTICE.

Orders for the week.
No. 1 and 2 Companies.
Saturday the 6th inst.—One inch Aiming Rifle Practice from the 6" Mk VII Guns at Middle Ground Parade at Apollo Bunder at 5 p. m.
Dress.—Khaki and Helmets.

683 RANGE.

The British Infantry Range at Colaba will be available for Class Firing and Spoon Competitions on Sunday next the 7th instant. Firing to Commence at 7 a.m. sharp.
Arms are available for issue from 9-30 a.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

684 STRENGTH.

The following member having joined is taken on the Strength of the Corps and posted to No 4 Company Ahmedabad:—
No 1276 Gr F B Pendreviskary.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lt., B. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

FROCKS TO MAKE ONE LOOK YOUNG.

Tailors and dressmakers says a Paris lady correspondent are frantically busy, and we are getting a clear idea of our needs. How manifold they are only a woman knows. There are several grades of tailor-made costumes needed; the mannish English or American (one different from the other), which is indispensable for rainy days; the smarter and more elegant costume handsomely braided and embroidered, and the velvet coat and skirt which every woman covets. Then there are frocks in which we play at simplicity, and wear under our large coats or mantles. There are often of diagonal serge. They give the idea of a coat and skirt, though they are made in one. Their charm lies in the fact that they make one look young. Need I say that their success is assured? Evening dresses are, like everything else, including blouses and visiting frocks, veiled in a misty cloud of silk muslin or tulle. The effects obtained are marvellous. Spangled materials are much used, but are softened most judiciously by some transparent fabric. Cloth or gold, metallic net and lace are enhanced by a touch of velvet or a glimpse of satin.

BEAUTY OF COLOUR.

Flashes of gold colour, fuchsia, flame, or orange lighten up sombre blues, dense greys and browns, or the famous "tete de negre," which looks like rusty black. Some rat's-tail soutache trimming gives the "relief" and rich effects of braiding with such perfection that it is almost impossible to say if a dress is really braided or not, unless a close inspection is made. Blouse bodices still live, for our comfort and consolation. I saw one of fine sprigged Chantilly black lace over a white silk muslin sprigged with tiny roses. The blouse was striped with narrow black velvet ribbon and was a perfect set-off for a dark skirt. A smoke-grey chiffon made over silk of a lighter tint, richly braided, could be worn with a mole-grey skirt. Although some of the skirts still have the corslet waist in a modified form, the newest skirts are made as of old, with the ordinary waist-band with elastic, steel, or jet-embroidered belt. Heavy tweed, nap, and homespun coats are worn, but they should be reserved for travelling, as they are really most unbeautiful. But the Frenchwoman's desire to have the English chic and look like a "femme de sport" will reconcile her to anything.

MISPLACED PANNIERS.

Evening dresses are varied beyond description, and the efforts at drapery are not very happy, particularly as regards panniers. Why we should have a feeble attempt at panniers below the knee passes all comprehension. It gives the wearer a waddling walk which is most ungraceful. The real panniers, placed where they should be, on the hips, are charming, and make the waist appear small and tapered, but as yet we have wait until someone has the courage to lead the way and show the Louis XV. and the Louis XVI. styles to advantage. There are at present a hundred attempts at drapery, sometimes at the back, the front, or sides. All give the tied-up appearance which we deplore. Fringes, Byzantine embroideries heavy with metallic threads, and pearls trim many of the rich evening gowns, but these trimmings are too heavy to be used in profusion. A square jewelled piece will appear on a bodice or skirt, clasping the fulness of the material.

OLD LACE.

A new use for old lace is to trim hats. The upturned brim of a black velvet hat will be outlined with a narrow band of point de Venise, or the crown of a satin marquis may be covered with lace. Lace flowers are charming but they are of too matronly a style to be generally adopted. We are constantly changing the fashion of our handbags. The latest have very long silk cords and are of a long, narrow shape deeply fringed. Gold bags are set in Egyptian frames studded with cabochon jewels. They are worth a king's ransom, and are really vulgar and ostentatious—outward signs of wealth.

SARDARS OF GUJARAT.

New Body Constituted.

The following resolution, dated 2nd November, is published for general information:—

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute a body to be known as the "Sardars of Gujarat." The Sardars will enjoy the same privileges in respect of rank and precedence as the red ink Sardars of the Deccan.

Talukdars, Inamdars and other landholders whose income from land is not less than Rs. 10,000 a year will ordinarily be admitted to the list of Sardars. Other landholders whose income from land is less than Rs. 10,000 but who appear to His Excellency the Governor in Council to a qualified for the position by their character, attainments, rank, and public services may also be admitted.

The Sardars will have the privilege of electing from among themselves a member of the Legislative Council.

For purposes of rank and precedence the Sardars of Gujarat will be divided into two classes. It will lie with His Excellency the Governor in Council to decide whether any individual shall be included, and, if so, in which class. The Governor in Council also reserves discretion to remove from the list the name of any person without assigning any reason for the removal. A list will be prepared by the Commissioner, N. D., and corrected from time to time, as occasion arises, showing the names of the Sardars of the First and Second Classes. His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the first list of the Sardars of Gujarat shall contain the following names in the First Class:—

FIRST CLASS.

Ali valad Zain El Edrus, Saiyid,
Agarsingji Raisinghji, Thakor of Gamph.
Chinubhai Madhavlal, C. I. E.,
Dulabava Raisinghji, Thakor of Kervada,
Fatesinghji Dipsinghji, Talukdar of Kanji,
Ganpatsinghji, Himatsinghji, Thakor of Sarod,
Juwansingji Jasvatsinghji, Talukdar of Gangad,
Kaikhushru Edalji Modi Davar,
Muzzafar Hussenkhan valad Nawab Ghulam Babakhan, Mir, Nawab Saheb,
Nabarsinghji Ishwarsinghji, Thakor of Amod,
Ranmalsinghji Bhagvatsinghji, Talukdar of Sanand,
Sursinghji Dajiraj, Talukdar of Utelia,
and the following names in the Second Class:—

SECOND CLASS.

Adamian Karimkhan Malek, Kasbati of Thori, Vani, etc.,
Amarsinghji Indarsinghji, Talukdar of Mogar,
Ashkarali Lalmian, Talukdar of Oran,
Bapuji Khurshedji Modi,
Bahmanji Ardeshir Dalal,
Bulakhi Punjaji, Talukdar of Ranpur,
Chandrasinghji Himatsinghji, Thakor of Matar,
Dadasaheb alias Shermuhammad Bavasaheb, Menashri,
Devisinghji Raisinghji, Talukdar of Makhiav,
Gagrajgar Ishvargar, Mahant of Bhimnath,
Gopal Manohar Tambekar,
Homirsinghji Shivasinghji, Thakor of Dehoj,
Harischandra Bhagvantrav,
Imam Haidarbaksh valad Musamian Saheb, Saiyid
Ishvardas Jagjivandas Store,
Jayendrarav Babarav Divatia,
Jitsinghji Bharatsinghji, Thakor of Jhanor,
Kesrisinghji Gumansinghji, Talukdar of Mogar,
Kunvarsaheb Bapusaheb, Talukdar of Bhamaria,
Lalbhai Dalpatbhai,
Mahashankar Harishankar,
Muhammad Ghulam Raza alias Ammmian Saheb Chhota Saheb,
Motilal Chunilal, Rao Bahadur,
Naharsinghji Mehramansinghji, Talukdar of Dehvan,
Purshottamdas Viharidas,
Payer Muhammadkhan Latifkhan, Kasbati of Dholka,
Raisinghji Noharsinghji, Talukdar of Mehlol,
Trimbaklal Bhavanishankar,
Vajesingh Jorawarsingh, Naik.

BY THE WAY.

THE "KEYS" OF FLORIDA.

In the "Keys" of Florida, which have suffered so severely from a hurricane, we have a linguistic relic of the former predominance of Spain in the New World. The word is an adaptation of "cayo," a Spanish word meaning "an islet rock," and is frequently applied to the small islands and sunken rocks along the shores of Honduras, Central America and the West Indies. Key West, whose value as a naval station was shown during the Spanish-American war of 1898, is properly "Cayo Hueso," or "Bone Reef." The Florida Keys have been specially prominent in engineering circles lately, owing to the attempt to connect forty-one of these islands by railway viaducts in order to reduce the sea passage from the United States to Cuba. The projector of this line is Mr. H. M. Flagler, of the Standard Oil Company.

"HUMOUR OF THE POST OFFICE."

Mr. Albert M. Hyamson, in "The Humour of the Post Office" (Routledge) has brought together a number of anecdotes relating to the various departments of the Post Office at home. Within the last three years a man entered the Newcastle Post Office and handed over a message which the clerk could not read. An inquiry for assistance in deciphering some of the words led to an expression of indignation which was considerably emphasised when the suggestion was made that the message should be re-written. "What business is it of yours? They'll read it all right at the other end." Ultimately the man, resenting the unjustifiable curiosity of the counter-clerk, walked out of the office, and the message was not sent, at any rate on that occasion.

OVER THE TELEPHONE.

The telephone occasionally supplies incidents of an amusing character. An employer and his office-boy were having a conversation over the telephone, in the course of which it appears that the employer found it necessary to remonstrate with his employer and to express somewhat forcibly his opinion of the latter's actions or behaviour. At the conclusion of the master's remarks the boy inquired "Are you done? Are you quite sure you are done? Well, all them names you called me, you is."

TROUBLES OF THE SAVINGS BANK.

Unconscious displays of humour afforded by the business of the Savings Bank Department of the Post Office are numerous. Taking the regulations and instructions for the guidance of the public seriatim, one can find openings for the ridiculous at almost every stage. For instance in opening an account the would-be depositor, to the question whether his address is permanent, has one occasion replied: "Here is no continuing city," "Heaven is our home," "Yes, D.V." "This is not our rest." These savour of the religious enthusiast. In one case the reply was: "No, D.V., for the place is beastly damp and unhealthy." Yet another depositor confessed that he "Doant know what permanent is."

THE DECEASED DEPOSITOR.

A man was asked on what ground he applied for the deposits of his brother, who had been described as 'deceased,' although no evidence was forthcoming of his death. "I have my brother's children to keep. I wrote to him six weeks ago; he has never answered. He keeps writing to say he is dead or getting someone to do it," was the reply. Should it have been considered adequate? There could have been little doubt as to the decease of the depositor after the receipt of the following explanation of the cause of death: "Injuries caused through accidentally coming in contact with a passing train suddenly." A mother, on claiming the money deposited by her dead son, was asked whether the boy's father was still alive. "Father living, but insignificant," was the laconic reply.

WHEN BANK BOOKS ARE LOST.

The loss of a Savings Bank book is generally ascribed either to change of residence or to its having been dropped in the street, or burnt with waste paper; but sometimes the explanations are more original. "I think children has taken it out of doors and lost it, as they are in the habit of playing shutal cock with the backs of books." "Supposed to have been taken from the house by our tame monkey." "I was in a yard feeding my pigs. I took off my coat and left it down on a barrell, while engaged doing so a goat in the yard pulled it down. The book falling out the goat was chewing it when I caught her." A person on applying for an insurance through the Post Office Savings Bank was asked to state the cause of his father's death. The following was his answer: "I don't know; can't remember; but it was nothing serious."

THE BOY MESSENGER.

The Boy Messengers are boys as well as postal officials. One was reported for having been seen walking in a slovenly manner. His explanation was as follows: "Dear Sir, I am very sorry to cause you much trouble, but Messenger Woodhead was going to Broad-street and I accidently saw him, so I ran up to walk with him and he gave me a bit of roasted potatoes. I regret this little instance and will walk by myself in the future." Another messenger boy was asked: "To state why you were seen walking across the sorting room with an unlighted cigarette in your mouth." "Because it is forbidden for me to light it in the office," was the altogether unexpected reply.

THE WEALTH OF CANADA.

The official photographer for the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, who has recently completed a tour through Western Canada, gives an interesting account of the impression he obtained of the wealth of the country during his visit. Driving 20 miles out of Portage-la-Prairie he met an unbroken line of teams taking grain into the city. The marvellous wealth that is produced in the West should, he thinks, impress the most unobservant. Through the country, along the route of the Grand Trunk Pacific, there were not enough threshing machines to deal with the crop, the farmers being obliged to stack their wheat, as is done with hay, to await the arrival of the threshing gangs.

WOMAN.

Woman thou hast a noble mission
If but thy part thou dost fulfil.
Thou art the earthly Angel sent
To be our guide and confidante
Heavenward thou wilt lead the mind
When thou art pure gentle and refined
Mark where a woman's good influence reigns
How to good the heart of child and man she trains
Thou hast the power O woman with thy virtue and thy love
To lead man out of vice and sin to thoughts of God above
But alas the modern woman, with her bold and flippant style
Is unable to plant virtue in heart of man or child
She cares not for others' feelings, the pain and suffering she sees
But only studies fashion and how herself to please
She often uses slang and thinks it sounds so smart
And in cricket, golf and hockey these manly games takes part
Some think her energetic as she's always on the move
But to stay at home is a penance, for the modern woman I can prove
She is very fond of gushing, with my darling and my dear
But alas her friendship is quite shallow and often insincere
She seems so very jolly so good-natured and so gay
But its only I can tell you, when she has it all her way
She has no love for home and only wishes to go out
To race meetings, bridge parties and in a motor to roam about
Although a perfect woman, will in home and needle pride
Let the modern woman will in this her grandmamma's deride
To strive to make home happy and be its guiding star
Is every woman's duty and not its sunshine mar
For God and her religion she does not seem to care
Then how can such a woman, in virtue have a share
Her beauty may attract and she may look divine
But it loses all its charm, when its not of heart or mind
But with beauty of the soul, a woman may be plain
For that attraction holds, and always will remain
But alas these modern times, to the woman does much harm
Although she's up-to-date, she loses all her charm
For what was thy charm O woman, what attracted all to thee
I say O modern woman it was sweet simplicity.

C. S.,
Bandra.

THE GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

SOMERSET MAUGHAM'S "CONTROL."

It would not surprise me in the very least, writes a London correspondent to learn, either from Messrs. Maskelyne and Devant or Mr. W. T. Stead, that Mr. Somerset Maugham was being helped in his work by the spirit of a dramatist of the 'sixties, and that this worthy phantom had been given a very large "controlling interest" in the partnership, to the end that Mr. Maugham, in his justifiable anxiety to be on the best of terms with the "new thought," might not wander too far into problematic mists and forget the importance of being theatrical. For Mr. Maugham is a happy mixture—happy because successful—of the old dramatist and the new. (I had almost said a judicious mixture, and was checked by a recollection of the drawing-room conversation at Mrs. Dallas-Baker's in the first act of his new piece, "Smith," at the Comedy.) He is a man of modern causes and ancient effects; his theories are of the present, and his practice, or a great deal of it, is of the past. He breaks new ground, but he takes good care, knowing the dangers of being too realistic on the stage, to break it under the direction of his spirit-partner, his "control."

A HERO FROM RHODESIA.

If Mr. Somerset Maugham had had his own way with his hero, Tom Freeman— if the author himself had been a free man and not a fettered man—he would, no doubt, have introduced Tom to us in a perfectly realistic light. But Mr. Maugham's partner in spiritland was urging him all the while, by wireless telegraphy, not to lose touch with the atmosphere of the theatre; not to forget that playgoers will stand a certain amount of realism, but not too much. And so Messrs. Maugham and Phantom's Tom, who has been away in Rhodesia for a number of years, bursts upon us in Mrs. Dallas-Baker's drawing room with all the noise and assurance of a cowboy. He is the "rough diamond" who is going to be down on the "anti-maternities" of modern society; who is going to preach in a very loud manner about women having too much bridge and not enough babies, and neglecting the little they have of the latter for the lot they have of the former. This is not a bit like a young man who has been away in Rhodesia for eight years. I have met several of them and I know. And Mr. Somerset Maugham knows.

ARTIFICIAL BUT EFFECTIVE.

The young man who has been away in Rhodesia for eight years talks about Rhodesia for eight months, and doesn't worry about the decline of the Englishwoman in England. The Englishwoman in Rhodesia has been quite enough to convince him that times have changed. Government and other salaries in Rhodesia are none too large, and babies must not be encouraged. And as to the bridge lady who has been in Rhodesia, I think I would as soon "take a hand" with the Heathen Chinee as with her! And so it is curious, to say the least, to find Tom, a son of Rhodesian toil, standing up in a London drawing-room and coming down on his fashionable sister and her friends like a ton of Rhodesian soil! It is not what he would do in real life. He would sit very shyly in the hardest and the smallest chair until someone with a kind heart took pity on him and asked him how he liked Rhodesia, and then, and then only, would he talk—and talk about Rhodesia. In the comedy of "Smith" his attitude is an entirely artificial one; it is of the stage stagey, of the theatre theatrical. But it is effective, however unrealistic, appealing, however unnatural. And that is where Mr. Maugham's "control" comes in.

"SMITH."

And it comes in also in the case of Smith, the parlourmaid, who gives her name to Mr. Maugham's play, and finally accepts in exchange for it the name of Freeman. I can quite understand Tom's infatuation for the parlourmaid, because Miss Marie Lohr is so unlike a parlourmaid. Smith, it is true, is not a parlour maid in the sense that Mary was a housemaid. She is not one of those stage magnets for the "men, men, men," that "happen" in farces from the French. She is not a "Polly, a parlourmaid" from the Vaudeville and the Criterion and the Globe of former years. You know the sort of Polly I mean. I will digress for a moment, and explain myself—and her.

THE OTHER PARLOURMAID.

Polly is a parlourmaid
In farces from the French;
Polly is, I'm much afraid,
A wicked little wench.
Polly's part is rather "thin,"
Comprising this, about—
Asking "friends of master" in,
And showing master out.
Polly treats with small respect
The gentlemen who call.
Polly does not much object
To kisses in the hall.
Polly wags her curly head
And speaks in sudden jerks.
Polly's hands are never red,
For Polly never works.
Polly does a lot of things
That servants never do;
Polly wears expensive rings
And Paris corsets too.
Polly's decked with little bows
Particularly sweet.
Polly's rule is silken hose,
And "patents" for the feet.
Polly's altogether "nice,"
Whatever folks may say.
Take, however, this advice—
Keep Polly in the play!
Polly's place is on the stage,
And yours is in the stall.
Polly on a monthly wage?
It wouldn't do at all!

MISS MARIE LOHR.

Smith is not in the least bit like a Polly. If anything, she is even more unlike a parlourmaid than that. She is just a dear, sweet, refined, delicate little lady—like Miss Marie Lohr. That is why we love her so; why Tom Freeman loves her so; and why we want them to marry and be happy ever after. Here again is where the "control" comes in. If Smith had been a real parlourmaid, the play, as a play designed to attract money, would have been a real failure.

THE AUTHOR'S IDEA.

The author's idea, as expressed by himself alone, and without the aid of his mid-Victorian shade, is quite up-to-date in its application to certain social and domestic conditions; but at the bottom of this comedy, like a voice in the coal-cellar, we hear the old rebukeful moral, "Kind hearts are more than coronets, and simple faith than Norman blood." It is Mr. Maugham's plan to show that his hero had far better marry a parlourmaid than a "smart" young woman of his own class, and so he makes Smith possible in order that the play itself shall be possible—theatrically. When you look into the matter at all seriously, you see at once that the author is not playing the game.

TOM AND SMITH.

The Tom-Smith alliance, however, is most prettily suggestive of those subtle Christmas-cracker love messages which go to make up the supper-table debris of a Yuletide dance, and Mr. Somerset Maugham ought to be very grateful to his "control" for managing this little matter so cunningly for him. He would never have thought of it himself. Tom is quite a good fellow when he is not preaching too loudly about babies and bridge, and I am sure he will get on with Smith admirably. Curiously enough, he is represented by Mr. Robert Loraine, who helped to make Rhodesia (where Tom is supposed to come from) what it is, the actor having, I believe, fought in the South African war.

THE PLAYERS.

As the parlourmaid, Smith, who will be exceedingly lucky if she starts her matrimonial housekeeping with a parlourmaid as nice as herself, Miss Marie Lohr is the last word in daintiness. The necessary "same cat" of the story, as played by Mr. A. E. Mathews, is a much pleasanter animal than usual, though the improvement is not one for which the actor only is responsible. Of considerable service to the comedy is the art of Miss Kate Cutler, who appears as Tom's terribly "to-way" sister, Mrs. Dallas-Baker, and neat work is done by Miss Edyth Latimer, Mr. Frederick Volpe, and Miss Lydia Bilbrooke. In the matter of parlourmaids, there is the "treasure" and the "treasure," the girl who is joy for ever, and the one who is a joy for a week. "Smith" is of the former sort, and looks like staying with us until she is an old family servant.

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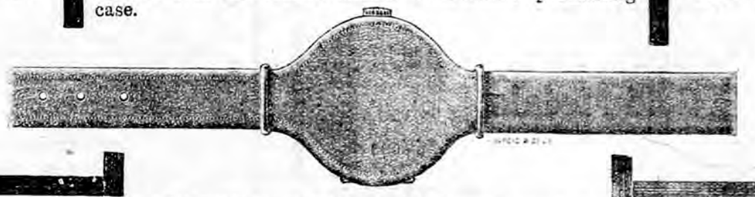

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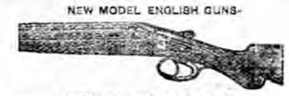

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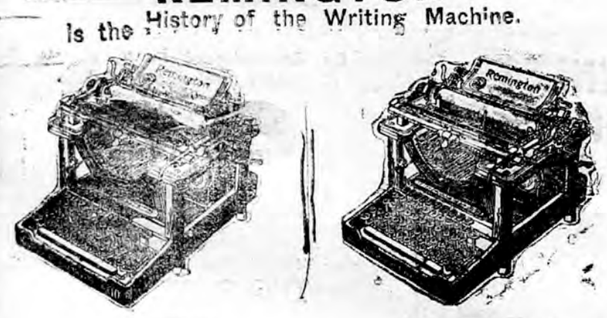

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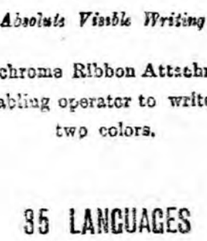

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